VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE

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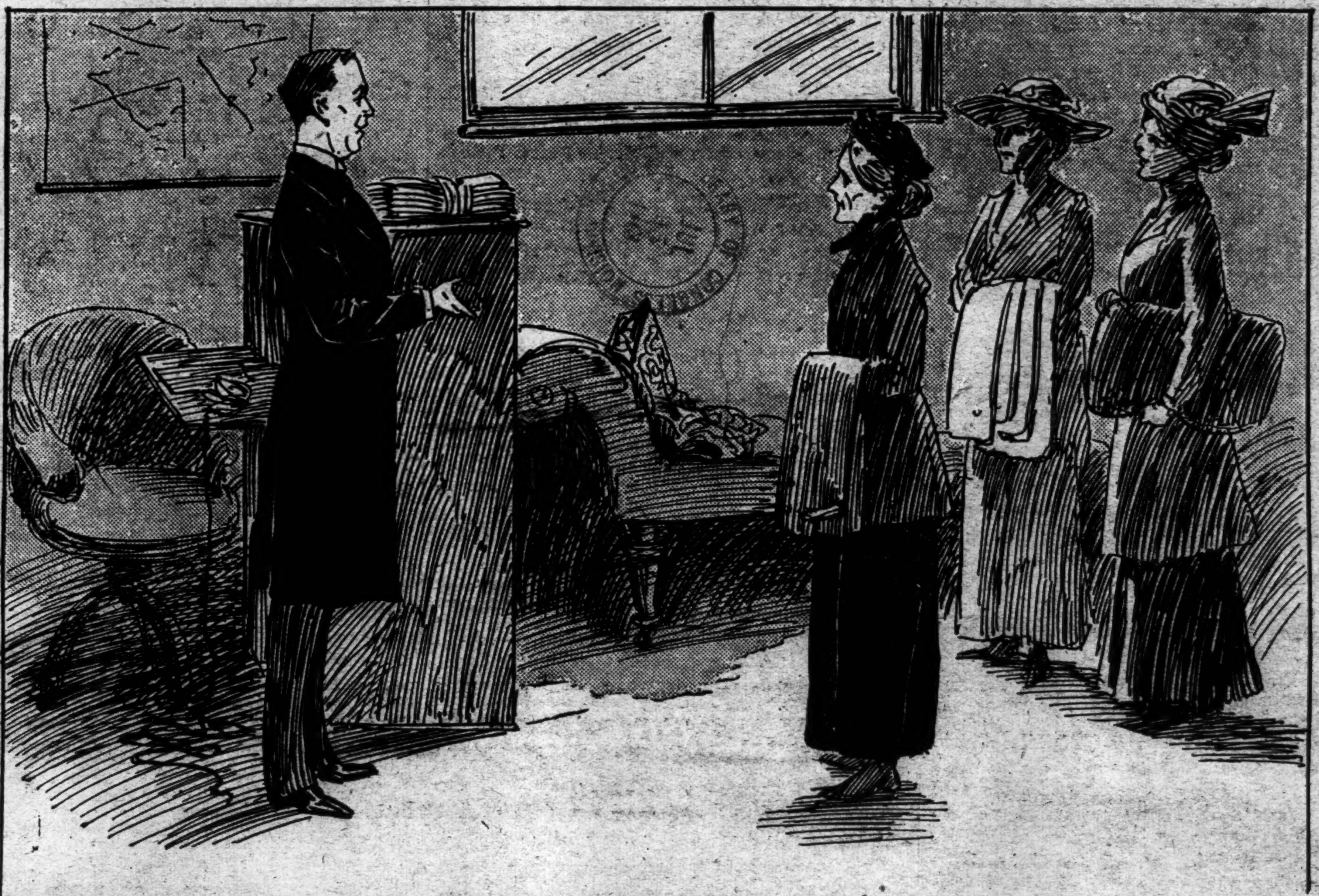
THE MODEL EMPLOYER!



RT. HON. COL. SEELY (to Skilled Tailoresses): "Who are you, voteless women, that you should earn a pound a week?"

(The War Office issued an order on July 1 cutting down the wages of skilled tailoresses in the Pimlico Factory by about 1s. 6d. a week)

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DEDICATION

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK

The shadow of the Cat and Mouse Act, black and menacing, still lies over the Woman Suffrage movement. Every day some fresh scene in the revolting drama is played out. Now it is some woman who is being released by the prison authorities, weak and emaciated, because they do not dare to risk keeping her any longer in prison. Now it is some other woman whom the long arm of the law is reaching out to reimprison before her health is in any way recovered.

A Week of "Cat and Mouse"

The chapter of the disgusting story contributed by the week that has ended as we go to press is as follows: On Thursday Miss Kitty Marion and Miss Clara Giveen were sentenced to three years' penal servitude for the fire at Hurst Park. They at once commenced the hunger strike, and Miss Marion was released on Tuesday, but no news of the release of Miss Giveen had been received up to Wednesday evening. Miss Lennox was also released last week after her second imprisonment under the Act, and on Saturday Miss Annie Kenney and Miss Barrett were released. Miss Lake was also rearrested on Tuesday in last week, but up to the present no attempt has been made to rearrest Miss Kerr or Mrs. Sanders. Mr. Clayton, it is announced, has eluded the police. We understand that the prisoners released under the Act have in all cases been given an eight days' license. They are in a serious condition of health.

Great Meeting in the Queen's Hall

This hateful Act is rousing resentment and anger all over the country. Everywhere men and women are saying in the words with which we entitled our leading article last week, "THIS MUST END." A striking indication of the growing popular feeling was provided by the magnificent demonstration held on Tuesday by the National Political League in the Queen's Hall. Letters of support from many men and women of different callings were read, including one from Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and Mr. Geo. R. Sims, and the strong speeches from the platform denouncing the Government were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

The Resolution

The resolution, carried without a single dissentient voice, commenced by entering an emphatic protest against the illiberal policy of coercion adopted by the Liberal Government, proceeded to call attention to the grave results of the infamous Cat and Mouse Act, and concluded by "calling upon members of the Cabinet to fulfil their responsible pledges and put an end to the deplorable disorder in the State by granting to the women of the country the enfranchisement which has again and again been acknowledged by a large majority of the House of Commons to be their just demand." Among the speeches in support were several from clergy of the Church of England and various denominational bodies, and also one from Sir Victor Horsley, who trounced Mr. McKenna to good effect, contrasting his divergent statements with regard to forcible feeding in 1912 and 1913. We understand that this meeting is to be the prelude to other meetings in different parts of the country, which will prove to the Government the bitter indignation which their action is evoking.

Death of the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton

A statesman who held strong views upon the necessity of the enfranchisement of women has passed away during the week in the person of the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton. It was he who moved the "Grey" amendment to the Franchise Bill in the House of Commons last January, pointing out that—

> "The simple foundations of an extension of the franchise have been the principles that you cannot entrust one class with the uncontrolled guardianship of another, and that, as I think it has been well put, you cannot govern wisely without knowledge, and you cannot be sure of knowledge without representation."

At another point of his speech he defined good government as "that which is willing to give a real share and voice in its affairs to the weak as well as to the strong."

His Views on Militancy

Mr. Lyttelton was very much moved by the torture inflicted on women by forcible feeding, and in the same speech, after referring to the "brutal and cruel spirit" with which the women's campaign had been met, he dealt with the whole question of militancy. His words, which are so important that we give them in full in another column, contain a grave warning to statesmen of the disastrous consequence of misgovernment which ranges those who are naturally pacific and gentle among the dangerous forces of disorder. Mr. Lyttelton's regretted death, following so closely upon that of Mr. George Wyndham, deprives the Unionist Party of some of its strongest supporters of Woman Suffrage.

Sylvia Pankhurst Sentenced to Three Months

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was arrested under a warrant and sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Bow Street on Tuesday last as an alternative to finding sureties to be of good behaviour. The case was brought under the same procedure as was adopted with regard to Mr. George Lansbury and Mr. John Scurr, and two speeches of Miss Pankhurst, one at Trafalgar Square and one at the Bromley Public Hall, were put in evidence by Mr. Bodkin. Miss Pankhurst, in her defence, admitted that she had counselled revolt, but claimed that no other course was open to women in their present outlawed position, particularly in view of the infamous torture of the Cat and Mouse Act. After the judgment of the magistrate had been given, Miss Pankhurst said that she refused to be bound over, and announced her intention of adopting the hunger strike, and, if necessary, the thirst strike in prison.

A Magistrate's Blunder

In connection with the arrest of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst at Bow, two women and a man, Miss Richardson, Miss Emerson, and Mr. Golder were also arrested. Miss Richardson was charged with assault and wilful damage and sentenced by Mr. Leycester to three months with hard labour. Miss Emerson and Mr. Golder were charged with obstructing and resisting the police, and were sentenced to one month's hard labour each. Subsequently it was pointed out to the magistrate that by law he was obliged to give the two latter prisoners the option of a fine, and he accordingly recalled the cases and gave the option.

Enthusiastic Fellowship Reunion

A successful meeting of the Votes for Women Fellowship was held last Friday in the Portman Rooms. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, in opening, said that there were three great lessons of solidarity to be learnt; firstly, the solidarity of every section of the Woman Suffrage movement in this country; secondly, the solidarity of women all over the world; and thirdly, the solidarity of the human race. To the triumph of these three ideas the paper Votes for Women and the Fellowship were pledged. Rev. F. M. Green, Miss Mary Neal, and Mr. Pethick Lawrence also spoke, and drew attention to different aspects of the question. The announcement of the very rapid growth in the numbers of the Fellowship since the last Reunion was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

The Situation on the Rand

The very grave events which have been taking place on the Rand during the past week will have inevitably compelled all public spirited men and women to do some serious thinking. In particular, Woman Suffragists, whose concern for the body politic has driven them into the present agitation, cannot fail to be moved very deeply by what is occurring in that distant part of the British Empire. We confine our attention in this paper to those aspects of the situation which are related to the struggle for Woman Suffrage in this country. In the first place, it will have been noticed that the right of public meeting has been called in question, any gathering of more than six persons being held to be illegal. This is a serious infringement of liberty which it would have been more difficult for Imperial troops to sustain in South Africa if Trade Unionists had refused to allow it to take place with regard to women's meetings in this country. Then, again, women will note that one of the most prominent leaders who, we are told, has been arrested in the struggle, is a woman—Mrs. Fergusson. Finally, Suffragists cannot forget the character of the man who, as Governor of South Africa, is the supreme representative of the Imperial Government. Lord Gladstone had already made himself odious and despicable by his treatment of Woman Suffrage prisoners and by the lying excuses which he made for this treatment before he was "ennobled" and promoted—banished by Lady Constance Lytton, as Mr. Bernard Shaw put it—to South Africa as Governor. Under these circumstances Suffragists cannot share the supreme trust in his judgment which Mr. Harcourt, another Anti-Suffragist, professes to have.

Items of Interest

Votes for Women Fellows are holding a meeting in Hyde Park next Sunday, at 5 p.m.. Speakers: Mrs. Brailsford, Mrs. Cather, and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Mr. Edgar Whitely, the printer who printed *The Suffragette* for May 9, was found guilty of incitement by the jury and sentenced by the judge to six days' imprisonment. As the sentence dated from July 2 he was immediately released.

In defiance of the Petition of Rights, which declares all imprisonments for petitioning the King to be illegal, a woman was arrested on Friday last for attempting to hand a petition to the King in Bristol. She was, however, subsequently released.

We publish a special article this week from the pen of "J. E. M." dealing with the army clothing strike. We commend the facts especially to the attention of our readers.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's speech in the case before Mr. Justice Darling has now been printed in pamphlet form under the title "In Women's Shoes," and can be obtained from the Votes for Women Offices, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., price 1d., or 1½d. post free.

THE LATE MR. LYTTELTON'S

Grave Warning to Statesmen

(An extract from his speech on Woman Suffrage delivered in the House of Commons on January 24, 1913.)

There has been an agitation—it is called militancy—the incidents and the events of which have, I confess, filled me with absolute horror. I do not know of which I have felt the greater horror—first, the incidents of the agitation; or, secondly, I must say, the brutal and cruel spirit, the utterly unchivalrous spirit which it has been supposed to justify. Perhaps, after all, one must not speak too strongly of these things because human nature is human nature. Still, the treatment some women have received, however criminal and however wrongful in their acts, from some men in certain crowds can only be spoken of in one way. In my humble opinion, no statesman ought to yield to crime and no statesman ought to make concessions to threats. I wish that to be remembered and to colour what I now say. On the other hand, I say that every statesman is entitled, nay, he is bound, to weigh any policy which has caused such an agitation, and to remember, however misguided, indeed, however criminal, the acts of some of these women have been, that women of hitherto blameless lives and high aspirations have faced in this cause the greatest ignominy and the greatest suffering. It is, in fact, quite impossible to believe that that ignominy and suffering has been faced except under the inspiration of what they believed to be the loftiest motives. I wish to say no more of that except to commend that to every ruler of this country and to bid him, if I may and if my voice should reach him, to think what an infinite public disaster it would be to range those who are naturally pacific, naturally gentle, and naturally the friends of all of us among the numerous dangerous forces of disorder that at present exist.

THE SUMMER SALES

Though it is not the habit of Votes for Women to publish as most papers do a regular fashion article, we feel it is only due to our advertisers to point out to our readers at this time of the year when so much summer shopping has to be done that nearly every article which they require can be obtained from one or other of the firms which advertise with us. At the same time the names of these firms, Messrs. Burberrys, Alfred Day, Debenham and Freebody, Dickens and Jones, Gorringe's, Jaeger's, Marshall and Snelgrove, William Owen, Peter Robinson, John Pound and Co., Shoolbred's, and many others are so well-known and so universally respected that no commendation of ours can possibly be necessary.

PEOPLE WHO MATTER—AND SOME WHO DON'T

By Mary Neal

III.—A Franciscan

She is a little old woman, and I should begin by saying that she lives in a mean street, only that no street is ever really mean in which a Franciscan lives and loves. But outwardly it is very unlovely, with rows of little dirty houses on one side and the high blank wall of a railway goods yard on the other. The one room in which she lives is in the basement of one of the little houses, and it is distinguished by the plants and flowers which fill the yard and by the creeper which almost screens the window.

She does not belong to the strict conventual order of the first degree, but is of those sweet and gentle souls who as members of the third order of St. Francis live in the world but are not of it. For the tide of the life of the great city washes right up to her doorstep, and the leaves of her plants and the petals of her flowers are often grimed with the dirt and soot of the town; but her soul dwells serene in contact only with those, whether gentle or simple, who have the faith and who do the deeds of the great Master.

Every morning I greet her as I pass along the street in which she lives, and we pass the time of day and give each other news of the world in which she dwells and into which I enter from time to time on high days and holidays. I tell her of the robin grown so tame during Eastertide that I can stroke her as she sits on her nest, and who graciously accepts the food I bring and distributes it to her brood while I stand by and watch. And the old woman talks of her "little sisters the birds," those naughty, quarrelsome London sparrows, and as St. Francis defended their chattering interruptions of his sermons, so she defends them from the thoughtless street sweepers, who would sweep away with careless broom the daily provision which she makes for them. This means careful calculation, so that the crumbs are not scattered until the mud or rubbish is already swept into heaps, so that it is after this is done that she comes out with the daily bread of her "little sisters."

On the whole the workmen respect her wishes, though she tells me "one fellow likes his bit of fun, and pretends to scatter the bread with his broom just to tease me." There was one ill-natured one whose temper matched with a hunched back and twisted leg, but she explained to him that "the Almighty loved and cared for the birds same as He did for us," and her gentle teaching has melted the hard crust of the man's suffering, and now "he takes care not to sweep away the crumbs same as the others."

And inside the little home is a canary with one leg, who has a special perch constructed, and who sings to her in the sunshine as well as any two-legged songster, and a cat rescued from ill-usage and now a friend of many years. Lately a large dog has joined the family, and is learning to love even the postman and the policeman, hitherto his sworn enemies. For the spirit of the little old woman is healing and of great comfort to all for whom the world is too harsh and too cruel. She will not even allow a grumble at the arch-enemy of good humour, a bitter east wind. "No, my dear," she tells me, "I like an east wind. I know there is One above as knows what wind is best for us, and that wind He sends, so I do not mind what He sends." So I go on my way, less warm under my fur coat than the old woman in her thin dress, who knows that One above sends her just what is best for her.

And when the east wind blows and the world seems cold and dreary, when the battle with sin and injustice wages fiercest, it is not of politicians and political economists that I think and from whom I draw strength and comfort, but from those simple and sincere souls found here and there in obscurity and peace, through whom the gentle Saint of old still speaks and still works his miracles of healing.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" FELLOWSHIP

Colours: Purple, White and Red. Motto: Come on! Hold on! Fight on!

Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

We have just completed a record week in the short history of the Votes for Women Fellowship. We had over 70 applications for admission to membership during the week preceding the last issue of this paper, and 70 the week before that. These figures were good; but during the week which has elapsed since Votes for Women went to press last Wednesday they have been easily surpassed. Over a hundred fresh applications have been made, and over 100 Fellows newly enrolled during that one week alone. On Saturday morning, as a result of the meeting on Friday, 38 membership cards were handed in, and another 12 came through the first post, making a total for the one day of 50 new Fellows. Amongst the signatures was that of H.H. the Ranee of Sarawak. Tuesday's post brought seven new members from New York State and two from India, and never a day passes without its regular stream of communications from every part of the English-speaking world.

Now that the 100 per week record has been reached, we urge our Fellows to "keep it up" throughout the coming months. The result that will-power and concentration can achieve is simply wonderful. The most preoccupied and work-driven Fellow could secure *one new member a week as a minimum.* One has only to remember to carry a Membership Card wherever one goes, to keep it handy, and whenever the conversation touches on Woman Suffrage to secure there and then the inquirer or the controversialist as a regular reader of the paper and a new Fellow. Once in touch with headquarters, the new Fellow immediately finds some definite piece of work to do, and by service realises his union and partnership in a great world-stirring movement. Therefore, let every Fellow be resolutely determined (and register a mental vow to the effect) to win at least one new member every week, and to present a total of 13 new members for the current quarter, July, August, and September.

Early in October we shall meet again to discuss plans for the extension and development of the Fellowship on national and international lines. We shall want a new office; we shall want funds. Meantime the activities of the Fellows will be settling the breadth of the base upon which we can erect our new constructive developments in the autumn. The Fellowship is a corporate enterprise. We cannot develop at headquarters one step in advance of the support that is forthcoming in the Fellowship throughout the country. Nothing except results will justify developments.

Next to securing new Fellows and new subscribers to the paper, the greatest service to be rendered to the Fellowship is the formation of a large corps of paper-sellers. I should like to suggest a Bicycling Brigade, which, starting on Friday or Saturday from different centres, should go forth to sell the paper in the villages and hamlets of the country. But that is too ambitious a scheme for the present; for the first urgent need is to supply London and the great cities by street sales at all the good pitches. No one can over-estimate the importance of this service. It is of immense advantage to the paper, not to be reckoned in the number of copies actually sold on the spot, but as an invaluable method of advertising the paper and the whole movement. Perhaps more interest has been aroused, more converts made amongst the thoughtless public by the sight of gently-bred women standing in the street to sell the paper than by any other one method of bringing the Woman's Movement to the front.

More volunteers for this work are urgently needed. Will they send in their names to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence or to Miss Boulting at 4-7, Red Lion Court?

Story of 217 Record Cards

Below will be found an analysis of the results of 217 Record Cards, which cover one month's service—that of June:—

Votes taken and circulated	4,346
Votes sold	4,497
New subscribers to the paper obtained	142
New Fellows secured	157
Posters displayed	124
Posters inspected	103
Firms which advertise in Votes dealt with	96
Other services	79

Six Fellows who top the record for paper-selling, together with the number of Votes sold by them in the month of June, are contained in the following list:—

Miss Claressa Palmer (Leeds)	192
Mrs. Abraham (Birkenhead)	188
Miss M. E. Thompson (London)	180
Mrs. Dodgson (Leeds)	168
Miss Mason (Leeds)	162
Mrs. Baker (Belfast)	114

This record covers only a fraction of the work accomplished by hundreds of members who have failed to tabulate their services. We urge upon our members the common service of keeping a faithful record and returning the card on the specified date for the purpose of tabulation. It is such a help to us at headquarters to know what is being done throughout the country and to estimate approximately where we stand, that we may know how far we are entitled to make plans for extension and development. As a result of recent evidences of success we go forward full of confidence and full of plans for the future.

To Hyde Park Next Sunday

Fellows! Rally to our platform in Hyde Park next Sunday. A meeting is being held at 5 o'clock, under the banner of the Votes for Women Fellowship. Amongst the speakers will be Mrs. Brailsford, Mrs. Cather, and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. Get supplied beforehand with Membership Cards, and remember to bring a pencil so that permanent results may be gained from the meeting by adding new adherents and new workers to our movement. Help us to achieve a thoroughly successful meeting and a good harvest of results.

BADGES

We regret to say that the agents who promised the badges for the last week in June have failed to fulfil their contract, with the result that the badges are not yet to hand. We apologise to those who have already sent their orders and who have not yet had them fulfilled.

Selling the Paper

Dear Editors,—May I ask for a space in your columns in order to put before your readers once again the real necessity for more street paper-sellers?

There may be some among your readers living in towns where no such work has been done, who shrink from the ordeal of being the first to appear in the gutter, and dread the thought of possible insult and rude jests; and it may help the faint-heated ones to know that my daughters have sold papers in the streets not only in the morning but at night, too, among the crowds of Saturday shoppers for over a year, and though they have occasionally met with small unpleasantnesses they have never experienced any treatment which I could resent, whilst the kindness and encouragement of sympathisers has more than compensated for all risks and inward qualms.

The great mass of the people, especially the working people, is on the woman's side, ready and waiting to learn more and then to do more for the cause, if only the opportunity is given.—Yours, &c.,

Ainsdale, Lancs. WILLIAM J. G. LOVELL.

Supporting the Advertisers

A Fellow writes:

"My sister and I are employing one of the laundries which advertise in Votes for Women, and are trying to persuade other members of this large residential club to do the same. About half a dozen have promised to give them a trial. I wonder whether Fellows living in other clubs would care to try the same thing?

◆

A MESSAGE FROM CANADA

"I am very glad indeed to have this opportunity of helping. Enclosed please find P.O. for £1; let me know if you need more. I appreciate the great sacrifice you and your husband have made in the great cause.

"I am sending also an order for £1 6s., for which you will please ask your publisher to mail me six extra copies of Votes for Women for six months. That will be better than ten copies on sale as I proposed. However, I have now five shops willing to put the papers on sale."

◆

A MESSAGE FROM INDIA

"Votes for Women is a grand paper. I send a copy each week to two friends. One of them is so delighted with it that she has ordered an extra copy for herself, which she gives away. Then my own copy goes first to a woman friend out here, and from her to a *man* who has become lately very keen.

"I am going to try to see if I can get it advertised and sold at the bookstalls in Delhi and Ajmere Railway Stations."

◆

PAPER-SELLING REPORT

Many copies of Votes for Women were sold at the meeting on Friday evening. After Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's speech several members volunteered for outdoor selling, and, probably, many more will write or will call at the office on Thursday mornings.

Helpers will be urgently wanted to supply the places of regular sellers away during the holidays. One new pitch is proving to be a most interesting experiment and is arousing great interest. We may want someone to continue to sell at this pitch from 6.30—7.30 p.m.

FELLOWSHIP FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS

(To July 5, 1913)

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	574	15	3
Mrs. Cather	0	10	0
"A Cowardly Sympathiser"	0	2	6
Miss S. I. Balchin	0	1	0
Miss M. Balchin	0	1	0
Mrs. A. W. Wilson	0	2	0
Miss I. Isaac	0	2	6
Miss P. G. I. Milman	0	5	0
Miss M. Rylance	0	5	0
Miss E. E. Chamberlain	0	10	0
Miss N. M. Hookey	0	2	6
Miss F. S. S. Terry	0	5	0
Miss J. Briggs	0	2	6
Miss M. Ridgeway	0	5	6
Miss E. E. Skinner	0	2	6
Miss G. Clifford	0	2	0
Miss F. Toulmin Smith	0	2	6
Miss H. E. Grenville	0	1	0
Mrs. Pascoli	0	2	0
Miss D. Mackay	0	2	0
Mrs. C. J. Thomson Brown	0	2	0
Miss A. H. Dalgliesh	0	1	0
Miss E. Moreton	0	1	0
Mrs. MacMunn	0	2	6
"L.D.H."	0	0	6
Miss M. F. Barnett	0	1	0
Per Miss M. E. Thompson	0	2	6
Miss M. Stratton	0	1	0
Miss Lumley	0	2	0
Mrs. B. I. Rowe	0	2	0
Miss A. Burton	0	5	0
Mrs. Bracker	0	1	0
Miss C. J. MacLeod	0	1	0
Miss F. Hope	0	2	6
Miss Nesfield	0	2	6
Miss L. Johnson	0	2	6
Miss M. Brady	0	2	6
Mrs. Abraham (extra on Votes)	0	4	9
Miss C. King Cumming	0	2	6
H. B. Macpherson, Esq.	0	1	0
Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq.	0	1	0
F. G. Threadgold, Esq.	0	2	6
Mrs. Ivan Tudor	0	1	0
Miss A. Farmer	0	5	0
Collected by Miss E. Young for Poster	1	5	0
Mrs. K. Collins	0	1	0
S. V. Bracher Esq.	0	1	0
Balance of Fund raised to buy Furniture at Mascot (per Mrs. R. Pott)	175	0	0
Mrs. Kidd	0	1	0
J. Brownjohn, Esq	0	2	0
Miss L. Brownjohn	0	1	0
Miss Lila Brownjohn	0	1	0
Mrs. Brownjohn	0	1	0
Miss E. L. Bonner	0	1	0
Miss E. Hicleay	0	1	0
Mrs. Wallas	0	2	6
Miss N. Crocker	0	10	0
Mrs. Valentine	0	1	0
Mrs. Bouvier	0	1	6
Mr. and Mrs. Shaw	0	5	0
Dr. E. Spoull	0	10	0
Mrs. Wallington	0	2	6
Mrs. Masters	0	1	0
Mrs. Carol Kelsey	0	2	6
Miss F. E. Millar	0	1	0
Mrs. Stephens	0	2	0
"Profit on Votes" from Leeds per Mrs. Dodgson	0	15	6
Harold Large, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Williamson	0	5	0
Miss R. Moss	0	1	0
Miss A. Davidson	0	2	0
Miss D. E. Morgan-Brown	0	2	6
Miss A. E. Burch	0	1	0
H.H. Ranee of Sarawak	5	0	0
Mrs. Gulick	0	1	0
Mrs. Badcock	0	1	0
Baroness Barnekom.	0	3	0
Mrs. Stewart	0	2	6
Mrs. H. Garrod	0	2	6
Mrs. Davies	0	1	0
Miss C. C. Cooper	0	1	0
Collection, Fellowship, Re-union, Portman Rooms, July 4th	17	8	9
Total	£784	13	9

THE URBITOR BURBERRY

The permanent characteristic of the British Climate is its changeability—settled contrariety—changes of weather—which call for something out of the ordinary as protective covering

THE URBITOR, under these conditions, is invaluable. No other overcoat or weatherproof offers so many advantages.

Be the weather mild or chilly, an **URBITOR** is the coat to wear. In the former case, it is light and air-free; in the latter, its dense weaving prevents penetration by wind or cold.

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There are very many designs of **THE URBITOR** coat itself—models for every purpose.

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Write for the book of THE URBITOR. It is well worth while.

BURBERRYS Haymarket, S.W., LONDON; 8 and 10, Boulevard Malesherbes, PARIS; Basingstoke; and Appointed Agents in Provincial Towns

IN A GOVERNMENT FACTORY

A stranger, walking along Grosvenor Road, Pimlico, last week, would notice the words, "Bravo, Pimlico," again and again chalked boldly on the pavement. Then he would come to the big, double gates of the Army Clothing Factory, and perhaps meet the streams of neat, self-respecting looking women and girls coming from their work. There is nothing in the demeanour of those workers as they come out, quietly chatting, in little groups, to show that they are in a state of revolt. There is no sign of excitement about them, and yet they are engaged in a serious and highly important contest with the democratic, pro-sweating Government of the day. It requires a little imagination to realise what it feels like to start for home after your day's work, suspecting nothing, and be faced suddenly with a notice put up in the yard to the effect that you are going to receive in future less pay for the work that you have been doing. Through no fault of yours, with no reduction in your hours, with no simplification of your work, or relaxation in regard to its efficiency, your weekly earning power is arbitrarily reduced. Tuesday in last week, July 1, by a departmental order, the rate of pay for making soldiers' drab jackets was altered from 2s. 11½d. to 2s. 9d.—one halfpenny to come off the wages of the machinists and twopence off the sewers. This would work out at a reduction of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. on the weekly earnings. It may be that officials at the War Office find it impossible to regard a reduction of 1s. 6d. a week as a serious matter, but women whose earnings average 17s. 4d. are the proper persons to judge the value of that extra 1s. 6d. And, besides that, there is a principle at stake. What is the reason for the reduction? The penalisation of the quick worker is always the great danger attendant on piecework. The quick worker may earn more than the official thinks right. Some think that a woman worker ought not to earn more than a pound. Now, an exceptional worker can earn up to 25s. or 26s., or even more. That is apparently considered too much, and ignoring the low average rate, the authorities cut down wages all round. It is a process that has been going on for years, and the present reduction, which is much less than previous ones, is the last straw. In the past the workers have been far too patient. They might well have made their raid on the War Office years ago. Consider these figures. During the last two years, the following reductions have been made:—

Weekly pay of buttonhole machinist reduced by	4s. 0d.
G. and J. machinist	4s. 6d.
Drill divisions (khaki)	4s. 6d.
Miscellaneous workers—	
Hold-alls, knapsacks, &c.	5s. 6d.
Cheverons hands— i.e., gold trimmings, &c., (highly skilled)	5s. 6d.

With these reductions in their memories it is no wonder that on Tuesday the workers did not stop to weigh consequences, but marched straightway to headquarters. Led by Mr. J. Butler, secretary of the Army Clothing Employees' Union, 600 of them invaded the War Office. Mr. Butler and his army took the authorities by surprise, and aroused very wholesome consternation. The brave women have won for the moment. On Saturday the yard notice said that while inquiries were being made the old rates would be paid. The women have meantime gone back to work and to prepare themselves for strong and effective resistance should the reductions be enforced. Their impulsive act of rebellion has given them new courage. On one day alone (last Friday) 500 of them joined the Union. When the Government next interferes, it will have a united body of trades unionists to deal with.

A very interesting point arises out of these reductions. For about a month the women in this factory have been agitating for an increase of pay for the makers of the scarlet uniforms. In this they have been successful. Scarlet "frocks" have had 3½d. "put on," as they say, but that appears to have led to the reduction on drab. Scarlet was very badly paid, but we seem to see an astute game on the official side when we find that only a small number of scarlet frocks are turned out yearly, as compared with an enormous number of drab. The advance on scarlet is to be turned into sheer profit. This opens up some questions which ought to be answered frankly. Is there a certain definite allowance or estimate supposed to cover all the yearly expenses of the Pimlico factory, including not only wages, but wear and tear, repairing of the building, &c.? If there is extra expense in one direction, can the workers' wages be reduced so as to keep within the estimate? Or, as was suggested during the strike of 1906, is it sought to reduce from headquarters the general expenses of the Army by the under-payment of women workers? And who is directly responsible for these changes? It has happened before that the highest authority has pleaded ignorance; but surely it is not left to the Chief Ordnance Officer (who is directly over the factories) to effect such economies as he may think fit.

It is sometimes said at headquarters, in answer to complaints, that in spite of all reductions women always seem to earn about the same money. That may be so, but it is only possible at the cost of that terrible "speeding up," which, as all workers know, wears out soul and body more than anything else. It is perhaps on the machinists that this tells most hardly, for in a sense the earnings of the other workers depend on them. If a machinist is slow, or pauses in her work, some hand-sewer or presser is kept waiting, and so able to earn less that day. It is only because everyone works at top speed that the noble average of 17s. 4d. can be maintained.

The trouser hands fare worst of all. One woman told me that the previous week her daughter, for making nineteen pairs of trousers, earned 12s. 9d. Another very quick worker made twenty-five pairs for 14s. 6d. The wage for trousers varies, as so many different kinds are made. It was the pay of the trouser workers that Lord Haldane, in 1911, reduced from 3d. to 2½d. per pair. There are many other points that might be taken up, but the main indisputable fact is that the majority of the women workers in a Government factory, under a Liberal Government, do not earn a living wage. Through their rapidly growing Trade Union they mean to demand a minimum living wage, and it may come as a surprise to the War Office to find that a woman thinks she should have as much to live on as a man. There is a touching picture in *Nash's Magazine* of Mr. Lloyd George, with his hand outstretched towards the toiling women of this country. We have not forgotten that in 1908 he told us that the under-payment of the Government women employees was due to their voteless condition. We do not forget, and women workers will not forget, that he has done what he could to retard the enfranchisement of that very class for serving which he hopes to be canonised, that he has stood on one side and sneered while the great democratic battle of the century is being fought and won without his aid.

I have spoken of the work of these women. What of their play? They have no holidays except the regular public holidays and the King's birthday. And except for the King's birthday, their pay is stopped for holidays.

At Easter they stop work on Thursday and resume it on Tuesday, thus losing two and a half days. For this they receive the sum of 1s. 6d. each. For Christmas Day and other Bank Holidays they get nothing. This holiday grievance is one about which their Union is most keen. It seems to me a very serious one. The Government seems to be trying to bring the conditions of its own factory down to the same level as the sweated workshop to which some of its work is sent. Instead of setting the standard as a model employer, it appears to follow the lead of the least humane contractor. But note that at the same time it demands more than the contractor does. It must have women and girls of excellent health and unblemished character, and it must have the very best work. "West End work for East End prices" is its demand. An article in the *Tailor and Cutter*, dealing with the strike of 1906, speaks of the excellence of the work of the Pimlico women, and compares it with contract work, of which it says, "Recently 50 per cent. had to be reported against and returned by the department."

Let us be thankful that the spirit of the women is up, that they are really roused to the difficult task of teaching the Government that it has a duty even to the voteless worker.

J. E. M.

[With acknowledgments to the "Daily Mail," in which the picture appeared.

OPEN-AIR MEETING OF THE STRIKERS

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The *Daily Citizen* informs us that Colonel Jackson (Chief Ordnance Officer) has received instructions not merely to withdraw temporarily the notice of reduction of pay which has caused the trouble, but to lose no time in arranging for a round table conference at the factory between the heads of departments and representatives of the workers, chosen by themselves.

WOMEN AS BREADWINNERS

The women's group of the Fabian Society has just published the first results of a particularly important and interesting enquiry. Finding that when they advocated "equal pay for equal work" for men and women they were constantly met with the objection that men do, whereas women as a rule do not, have dependents to support, they determined to discover what the facts really were. The enquiry covered a wide range of occupations, from that of University graduates earning £500 a year to the sweated industrial worker earning 6s. a week.

49 Per Cent. Support Others

The analysis shows that 49 per cent. of the wage-earning women dealt with wholly or partially support others. It is generally noticeable that as the income increases, the dependents become fewer, this being probably due to the fact that where a good deal has been spent on the girl's education the family is not in such a position as to require her help when she goes out to work. Some readers, no doubt, will be disposed to surmise that the "partial" support of others represents in many cases only a small contribution; but those who are most familiar with the lives of industrial workers will be least apt to make such a guess. They know how customary it is for an old parent to be left to the sole charge of an unmarried daughter, and how habitually mothers who ask but a portion of their boys' earnings take, as a matter of course, the whole of their girls'.

Responsibilities the Same—Remuneration Less

Many of the writers of the replies say they have for years taken the place of the father of the family, others that they are entirely supporting one or both parents, husband, children, or other relatives, while several share the expenses of house and family equally with their husbands.

Amongst the industrial workers the whole amount of the woman's earnings usually goes towards the upkeep of the home and sometimes to the support of the husband, who is out of work, an invalid, or a drunkard. Others are widows or deserted wives. Over and over against it is pointed out that although the responsibilities are the same as a man's the woman is working for a much lower rate of remuneration than she would receive were she a man doing similar work.

It is, of course, difficult to get figures that can be compared straight-away with those relating to men. For instance, a woman going out to work often has to get another woman into the house, whom she pays. Is that woman a "dependent" or not? For the purposes of this enquiry she has not been reckoned as one. But in the man's case the woman doing the same housework is nearly always his wife, and therefore a dependent.

SWEATED WORKERS PROTECTION

Working of the Trade Boards Act

A White Paper has just been issued by the Board of Trade containing memoranda in reference to the working of the Trade Boards Act. It contains the following table, showing in summary form the minimum time-rates of wages which have been fixed for workers, other than learners, in the trades to which the Act at present applies:—

Trade.	Females. Per hour. d.	Males. Per hour. d.
Chain-making	2½	5—7
Lace-finishing	2¾	—
Box-making—		
Great Britain	3	6
Ireland	2¾	6
Tailoring—		
Great Britain	3¼	6
Ireland	Not yet fixed.	

The extreme lowness of the rates fixed for women workers is striking, yet 70 per cent. of the 200,000 workers coming within the scope of the Act are women and girls, and these rates apply to fully trained workers only. It will be noticed that, with one exception, the rates fixed for men are as much again or more than those fixed for women.

That the Act has considerably benefited the sweated workers to whom it has been applied no one who has seen anything of its working can deny. But it is too early yet to decide whether yet more advantage might not have been taken of its provisions, and whether in some cases higher rates might not have been fixed. The Act has been in operation for barely three years and a half, and a considerable portion of the time has necessarily been spent in the preliminary work of establishing the trade boards. As the White Paper states:—"In these circumstances it would appear to be premature at the present time to attempt to give an account of the ultimate effect of the Act on the trades to which it has been applied."

Extension of the Act

A Select Committee of the House of Commons sat on Thursday to consider the Trade Boards Act Provisional Order Bill, under which it is proposed to extend the Trade Boards Act to cover five new groups of industries, in all of which the workers are mainly or exclusively women. These industries are:—

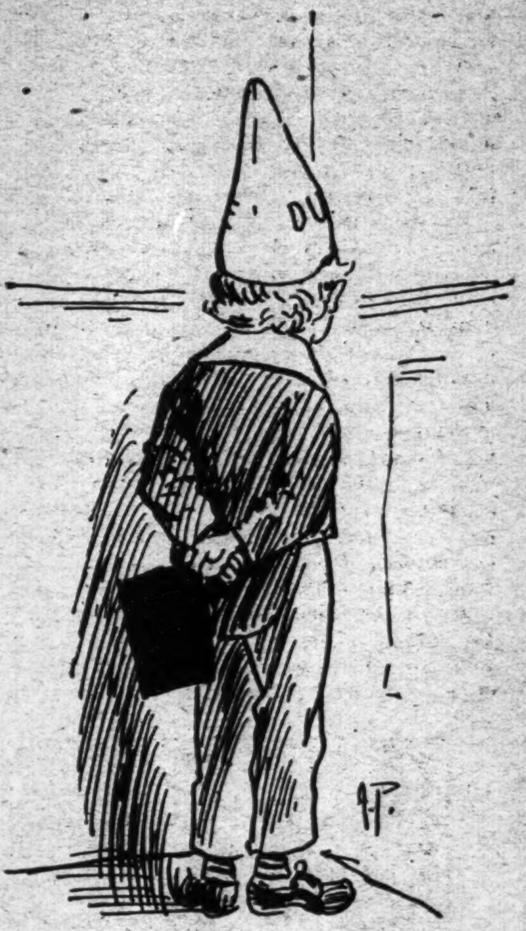
1. Sugar confectionery (average wage, 11s. 9d.; 40.5 per cent. earning less than 10s. per week); jam, pickles, and sauce-making, and preserved fruit (average wage, 10s. 11d.; 44 per cent. earning less than 10s. a week).
2. Shirt-making.
3. Hollow-ware manufacture. (There has been a strike recently in this industry, which resulted in the employees getting a minimum wage of 10s. a week.)
4. Linen and cotton embroidery. (Wages from 1d. to 1 5-6d. per hour.)
5. Calendering and laundering in steam-laundries. (Average wage, 11s. 4d.; 32 per cent. earning less than 10s. per week.)

The significant point about the extension is that only in connection with the last trade has a petition of opposition been presented. The employers in the other four trades, including that of hollow-ware making, have accepted inclusion. More significant still is the fact that employers in the shirt and blouse-making industry welcome the proposal. All the facts point to the conclusion that the employers themselves are desirous of abolishing sweating. Mr. Barnes, in his evidence before the Committee, said that "employers as a whole were anxious to pay higher wages than they had been paying in the past, provided they were protected against other employers undercutting."

THE CHILD IS FATHER TO THE MAN

Our readers were so much interested in our story of "Little Herbert" (see Votes for Women, June 20), that we venture to present them this week with another little incident, not hitherto published, also relating to the childhood of one of our best known public men.

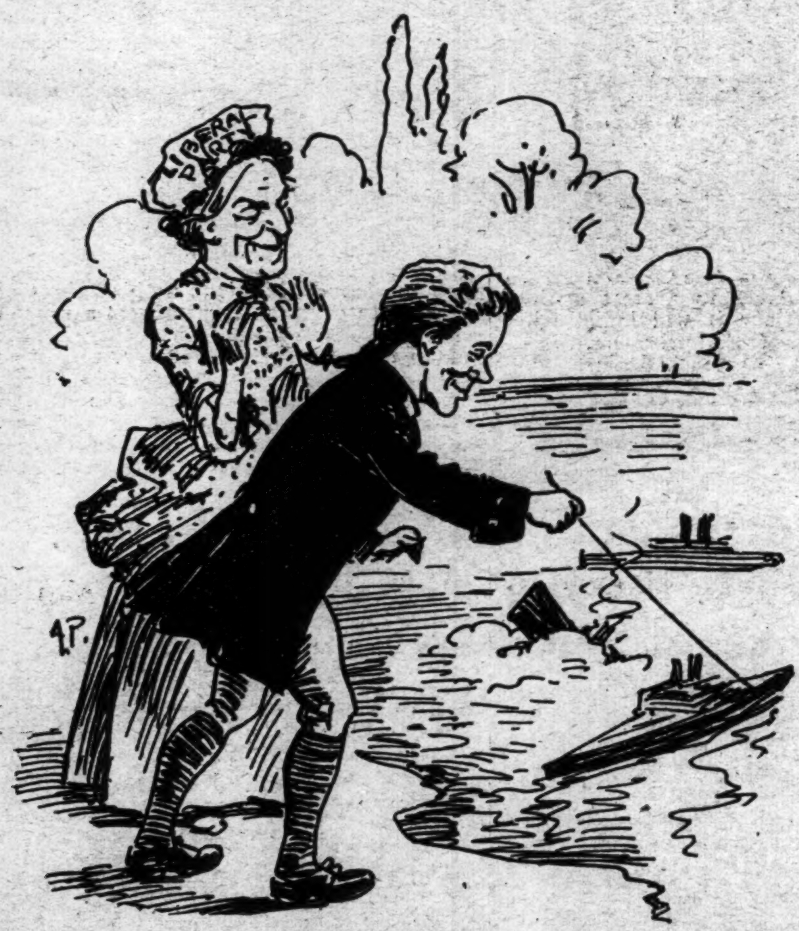
2.—RESOURCEFUL REGINALD



Little Reginald had a wise and good nurse. Her favourite maxim was—"If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again," and she was never tired of repeating it to her charge. But Reginald never did succeed, though no one could say it was for want of trying. He tried, tried, tried again, lots and lots of times. First of all, he tried school, and this was a complete failure. Of course, he was very young then, so it is only fair to make allowances. Besides, as his nurse said, cleverness isn't everything, and the great thing is to be *good.* We suppose from this that little Reginald was good.

When his parents found that he was not a success at school, they took him away and let him try to sail boats. He tried and tried and tried; but although his boats seemed to cost a tremendous lot of money, they were not very good boats, and nobody was pleased with them.

So little Reginald had to try again. This time, they put him in the Home, and what was more, they kept him there, a long, long time—too long, many people said. And it was while he was in the Home that the following charming incident took place.



"Who—*who* has cut down my favourite cherry tree?" said Reginald's father, one day, trembling with anger.

Poor Reginald, who was still of tender years, trembled too, though perhaps for another reason. Hanging his shapely head—but keeping it all the same—he answered conscientiously:—

"There are fifteen cherry trees in your garden, dear father. Of these, five have had to be uprooted owing to the forcible injection of artificial nourishment; nine more, having miraculously survived this humane method of saving life, are producing a lively crop of stones instead of cherries; and the health of the fifteenth, according to the latest information I have received, gave no cause for anxiety yesterday morning."

"But—but my favourite cherry tree *has* been cut down," said his father.

Little Reginald shook his shapely head. "I can only repeat that there was nothing the matter with it yesterday morning," he persisted gently.

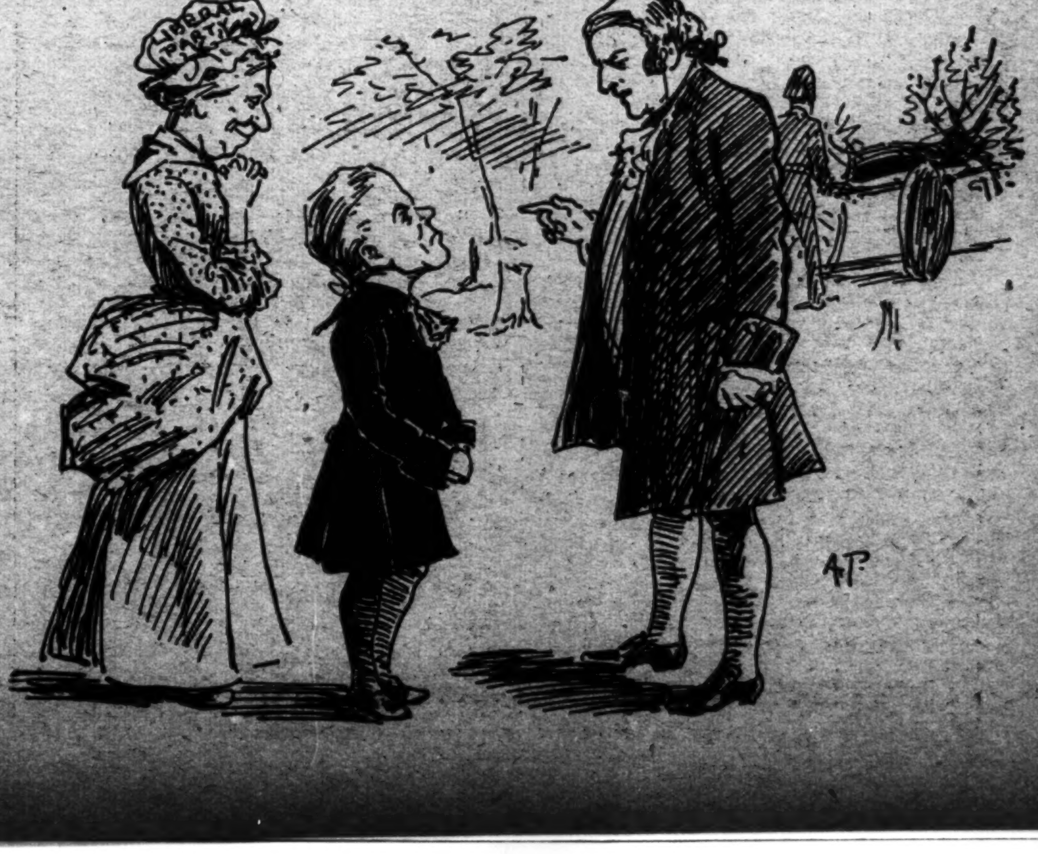
"Then *who* has cut down my cherry tree?" thundered his father.

"I should like notice of that question, please," said resourceful little Reginald.

His nurse was enchanted. "He cannot tell a lie," she exclaimed.

Reginald looked troubled. Was this yet another failure on his part? Then a light broke over his noble countenance. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again," he chanted musically.

"Some day, unless I'm mistaken, that boy *will* succeed," said his father, thoughtfully.



AGAINST THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

Remarkable Queen's Hall Demonstration—Other Protests

A remarkable demonstration against the "Cat and Mouse" Act was made in Queen's Hall on Tuesday night under the auspices of the National Political League. The immense Hall was crowded in every part, and the speeches protesting against the Government's extreme policy of coercion were received with an enthusiasm which gave evidence of the strength of popular opinion against the Act.

Miss M. A. Broadhurst, M.A. (hon. president of the League), was in the chair, and the platform was as crowded as the remainder of the hall.

Many people sent letters regretting that they were unable to attend, and expressing themselves as whole-heartedly in support of the protest.

Sir John Forbes-Robertson wrote: "I need not say I am entirely in favour of doing away with the 'Cat and Mouse' Act and the whole coercion policy."

Professor W. D. Halliburton wrote that he hoped the meeting would be a great success, and would do something "to convince the Government that coercion of the kind they are exercising never has, and never will, repress a just agitation for reform."

A letter from Alderman R. R. Meade-King, of Liverpool, contained the passage: "I hardly think that the Government realises the feelings of disgust and contempt that their action has given so many of the keenest Liberals throughout the country.

Letters from Clergymen

The Rev. A. M. Mitchell, Vicar of Burton Wood, wrote: "I am not prepared to support any Government, however Liberal or Democratic, which sets at defiance the first principle of civilisation, to say nothing of Christianity—human liberty. Your effort will, I pray, be so vigorous and determined as to compel the attention of the Government. May you have a glorious success! It is simply heartbreaking for Liberals to be forced into the position of opposing Liberals, but there is no alternative when coercion—and cruel coercion at that—such as we are familiar with, has become the policy of those in power. The hour of victory cannot now, I think, be far off."

From Mr. George R. Sims came the following: "Although I am not a militant Suffragist, I am quite with you in your view of the iniquities of the Cat and Mouse Bill."

The Rev. H. M. Stephenson, Kegworth, wrote: "It is simply monstrous that men at the head of what is professedly a Liberal Government, actuated by a sordid and certainly baseless fear of increasing the voting strength of their party opponents, should prolong this resistance and provoke violent agitation and unrest by tricky, elusive Parliamentary practices. This is opportunism, not Liberalism, the action of men who have not the moral courage to acknowledge that they have made a mistake and to act accordingly."

The Bishop of Lincoln's letter contained the following passage: "The situation is, I admit, both grave and difficult. I have been in close correspondence with leading members of the Church League, of which I am President, and am taking counsel with them as to action."

Emphatic Resolution

The President opened with a word of congratulation on the greatness of the gathering. She said it was with the greatest feeling of responsibility that the meeting had been summoned. The whole country was feeling the condition of things which now prevailed—a condition which was as serious as it was cruel. (Cheers.) It was because of that condition that they had felt the necessity of action.

The President then formally moved the following resolution, which was received with cheers:—

"That this meeting desires to enter its emphatic protest against the present illiberal coercion policy of a Government which makes no attempt to deal in a statesmanlike way with the grievance that underlies the existing unrest. In particular it draws urgent attention to the grave results of the administration of the infamous 'Cat and Mouse' Act, the torture which a cowardly Government is using as a protection against facing a death in prison. Further, it calls upon the members of the Cabinet to fulfil their responsible pledges, and put an end to the deplorable disorder in the State by granting to the women of the country the enfranchisement, which has again and again been acknowledged by a large majority of the House of Commons to be their just demand."

The number of people who had come forward to support the protest, she declared, meant a decisive opinion had been formed in the country. For the first time in the history of the movement they had got out the clergy. (Cheers.) She said the meeting was intended to be the first of a series which would be held all over the country until the country was roused. (Cheers.) They were not going to remain inactive. They must make a decision and go forward to action. (Cheers.)

"When women who feel a cause keenly are so driven to unrest that they face death, and death by torture, it is time something was done," the President declared, amid loud cheering. The Government by its treatment of the question, she proceeded, by the treachery and dishonesty of its treatment, had driven a body of people to rebellion. Extreme coercion had been adopted. What they did not see, but what they meant to see, was not coercion but a straight and honest dealing with the demand that women should be granted the vote. (Cheers.)

The Rev. F. Lewis Donaldson, of Leicester, declared that men and women would not be ready to die for the cause unless there was something in it of what, in its largest sense, he would call religion. In spite of what Mr. George Gissing had said in the "Times," the demand for suffrage was connected with those cosmic forces which led to the martyrdoms of history. (Cheers.) Who could imagine in his wildest moments that McKenna or Rufus Isaacs or Winston Churchill—(hisses)—would abstain from eating or drinking for a fortnight, even to save their own souls? The women of whom they were chiefly thinking were the victims—these were not, however, only the victims of the Government, for they were also the apostles of a cause. (Cheers.)

"Like the originals, they are victims because they are apostles," he continued; "the apostles of a cause to which they have given their whole self, with a faith as undimmed, and with a devotion not merely unsurpassed, but unapproachable, in the annals of our time. (Cheers.) We are honouring to-night not specially the methods, which are in dispute, but the witness which is indisputable before God and man." (Cries of "Bravo" and cheers.)

These women had hallowed human life again with devotion, he added.

Mr. W. Lyon Blease, author of the "Emancipation of English Women," said that the Government was celebrating its final triumph of the substitution of government for coercion in Ireland by substituting coercion for government in its own country, and applying it to its own people. If the meeting did anything to persuade the Government to drop "this abominable and loathesome policy of coercion of women," it would not be aiding and abetting misgovernment, but replacing misgovernment by government. (Cheers.)

Mr. Aylmer Maude said they wanted the vote for women, or they wanted to know the reason why it should not be given. (Cheers.)

Party Intrigues

Miss Margaret Milne Farquharson, M.A., said the women's movement was not faced with open opposition. They had been subjected to party intrigues and to dishonest dealing. These intrigues had given rise, when women understood them, to a natural exasperation. (Cheers.) After forty years of constitutional work, they had the natural result of women driven to extremity. They had women in open revolt, and a state of unrest in the country accompanied by serious acts of violence. (Cheers.) That was the situation which the Government had to face. They were faced with a serious agitation for which there was only one remedy, and the Government, rather than adopt that remedy, searched in the mazes of their minds for some expedient, not to remedy the grievance, but to silence the too insistent demands of women. At length they handed over to the imaginative McKenna the task of finding means of dealing with women whose devotion was so great, and whose spirit of self-sacrifice is so strong—(cheers)—that despite the academic and smug advice of one judge at least—(Cries of "Shame")—Mr. McKenna was unable to keep in prison. Mr. McKenna, in a fervour of folly and bigotry, in the grip of that worst of all diseases, the unrestrained imagination of a prosaic mind, had produced an Act which was a disgrace to any nation's history. (Cheers.)

It was not punishment, it was torture. (Cheers.) They called upon the Government to remedy women's grievance, and abandon coercion. They would carry the campaign from one end of the country to another till the "Cat and Mouse" Act and all coercion had given place to freedom for English women. (Cheers.)

The President announced, at this stage of the meeting, that Miss Kitty Marion, "another mouse," had been released under the Act. (Cheers.)

The Rev. T. Gobat, of Darlington, declared that the action of the Government was very far from Northern ideas of fair play. So far from tending to promote peace, the coercion would accentuate the bitterness that already existed, would seriously promote the danger of sex war, and increase social disturbance generally. He thought that by future generations the Government would be known simply by the name of the "Cat and Mouse" Government. The Act was not only cruel, but stupid. (Cheers.)

Sir Victor Horsley, who had a most enthusiastic reception, said that he was there to recognise the truth of what Mr. Lloyd George said on Saturday, that "Liberalism is equality." What they had to demonstrate to Mr. Lloyd George was that equality was Liberalism. The Act was not intended to torture those who committed crime, but to torture those who sought their just rights. The Home Secretary had been sinking lower and lower in the degradation of bureaucracy. They might think, he said, that he was speaking in some heat, but he was entitled to, for he spoke as a doctor, and he wanted to denounce the conduct of Mr. McKenna. (Cheers.)

McKenna in 1912 v. McKenna in 1913

"I am not here as a medical man," Sir Victor proceeded, "merely to protest against the cruelty of this Cat and Mouse Act, and not merely to protest against the inevitable injury it will inflict upon the constitution of the prisoners, whom the law pretends to protect; I am here to protest against the infamous libels which Mr. McKenna has uttered against my profession in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Mr. McKenna said in the House of Commons that his forcible feeding was ordinary medical practice. I say "That is a lie." (Cheers.) He said more; he said it was not dangerous—that there was no danger to life or health. I say again, that isn't true! He said that in 1912. What do you suppose this same man says in the present year? A few days ago, Mr. McKenna, in his place in the House of Commons, said, "It is undeniably true that forcible feeding is a most objectionable practice." Who was telling the truth—Mr. McKenna in 1912 or Mr. McKenna in 1913? (Laughter.)

The "Cat and Mouse" Act is the most dangerous Act that has ever been placed on the Statute Book. The most dangerous to our position as citizens. It leads to intrigue; why, the whole Home Office administration of the Suffrage question has been nothing else but a mass of intrigue.

"Consider the degraded position to which the Minister of the Crown has brought a great Department of our nation's Government—that he can secretly bring against men of professional life charges of conduct which in professional men would have been reprehensible if true, charges which he refused to produce to the person he accused when challenged to do so.

"The first thing we have to do," Sir Victor said later, "is to wipe the 'Cat and Mouse' Act off the Statute Book. The next thing is to take Mr. McKenna and exalt him to the House of Lords—(A voice: 'Forcibly feed him!')—as Viscount Holloway—(laughter and cheers)—and there seat him next to that prince of coercionists, Lord Curzon."

The Rev. Ivory Cripps, of Swindon, said they would hold the Government responsible, whether any of those dealt with under the Act died in prison or out of prison. (Cheers.) They had not met to pity these women, for they did not want and did not need pity. They had met to warn the Government to look out for their lives. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried amid a scene of enthusiasm.

ANOTHER PROTEST

A packed meeting was held at the Empress Rooms on July 3 to protest against the Cat and Mouse Act. The chairman, Dr. Garrett Anderson, speaking of her own experience of those who had come under the working of the Act, characterised it as both terrible and useless, and a form of torture against which militant and non-militant alike should combine in protesting.

Mr. Gillespie compared the behaviour of the Government with regard to the woman's question with the boarding-up of slums, and declared that the Cat and Mouse Act was a resort to coercion—the last refuge of the weak.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who had just been summoned to appear at Bow Street on Saturday on a charge of inciting the crowd in Trafalgar Square on the previous Sunday, said the hunger-strike meant death. If the Suffragettes were deemed worthy of death, it were better to hang them and get the business over quickly. But that the public would never tolerate; what was needed was to make them realise that they were tolerating a far worse thing.

In a remarkably broad and rousing speech Miss Evelyn Sharp dealt with the history of the Militant Movement, and the feeling which underlies its strength and its invincibility. "To tell women to be patient after all that they have endured is to underrate their intelligence and their spirit." The Militants are the only body of Suffragists who have proved—yes, even to Mr. McKenna—that they mean what they say. Miss Sharp dealt with the great social and economic evils that women hoped to alter and, in countries where they had the vote, had altered; and she ended a most convincing speech with Macaulay's words: "Reformers are compelled to legislate in times of excitement because bigots will not legislate in times of tranquillity."

The following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this meeting demands the repeal of the infamous and unprecedented Cat and Mouse Act, which, if persisted in, must mean slow death to the Suffragist prisoners, and calls upon the Government to solve the problem of militancy and the hunger-strike by giving votes to women."

The feeling of the meeting was very strong and bitter against the Act.

PROTEST FROM GERMANY

A strong letter, protesting against the application of the "Cat and Mouse" Act to political prisoners, has been sent to the Prime Minister and Home Secretary by a number of residents abroad. The Government, they say, has absolutely failed to stamp out militancy, and should by now have realised how futile are threats, even of death, to do so.

"In view of this, it is nothing short of murder to continue to persecute a woman like Mrs. Pankhurst. That a Government of men can degrade humanity, so far as to kill, rather than grant political articulation to women, is a conclusive fact in favour of the Votes for Women movement. We therefore demand that enforcement of the 'Cat and Mouse' Bill be discontinued immediately, and that a measure of enfranchisement be placed on the Statute Book." The letter is signed by Upton Sinclair, Comtesse de Montcabrier, Lucy Duncan Hall, Albert E. Löwy, B.A., Elsie Hewitt McCoy, Lina N. Löwy, Beryl D. de Zoete, Frances Macdaniel, Hélène Ryter, Rudolph Wagner, Fritz Wolff, Aren Breitkoff, Hans Maugnard, Daisy Koettgen, Lillie Lindesay-Neustätter, B. Schwindl, Dr. Otto Neustätter, Christine H. Baer, Frank E. Waschburnfreund, and R. M. Kuntze.

MORE PROTESTANTS

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the members of the Bethnal Green Branch of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks:—

"That the above branch, representing all shades of political opinion, protest strongly against the Prisoners (Temporary Release for Ill-health) Act, otherwise known as the 'Cat and Mouse' Act. We think the Act is brutalising and degrading. It degrades the Legislature that enacted it, and it degrades the nation that tolerates it."

The Council of the National Federation of Women Teachers has also passed a strong resolution expressing its abhorrence of the persecution of Mrs. Pankhurst and other members of the W.S.P.U. under the Cat and Mouse Act.

Strong resolutions censuring the Government's treatment of prisoners under the Cat and Mouse Act have also been passed by the London and Southern Counties Divisional Council of the I.L.P. and the Ealing I.L.P.

QUESTION IN THE HOUSE

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, July 9, Mr. O'Grady asked the Home Secretary whether, having regard to the fact that the Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Act has failed in its object of making women serve their sentences, he intends introducing legislation for that purpose.

Mr. McKenna: "The answer is in the negative. I cannot agree with my hon. friend that the Act has failed in its object."

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NEW BOOKS

"THE SPIRIT OF REVOLT"

Strindberg is a writer who, since his death, has come very much to life in this country. But Miss Lind-Af-Hageby is opposed to vivisection, and so, in this critical study of his life and writings,* she has treated him in the most humane way imaginable, and in forcing our recognition of his genius seeks also to persuade us that he was genial. Her most severe moments are when she allows him to speak for himself, and when, as a consequence, we see the moralist and social reformer committing "the unhappy despatch" with an intensity of conviction that leaves our trust in his more philosophic moods somewhat shaky. His genius seems to have been equally compounded of enormous energy and enormous impatience: he was unable to make allowances, and everything that he disliked, including apparently his own character, filled him with fury and loathing. The social contract, under social conditions which annoyed him, became a life-long burden: he was for ever throwing it down and smashing it, and then laying the shattered fragments once more upon his shoulders. He idealised marriage, but in practice revolted from it; he proclaimed the brotherhood of man, but feared friendship; he despised loss of self-possession, but in the Bacchic revel found humanity at its best.

Like Charles Lamb, who expressed a preference for young children "boiled," he seems to have found men most assimilable when in their cups; so conditioned he could quaff them off at a draught and stomach them: when they were more themselves he was their harshest critic. He had a devouring appetite for life—and a bad digestion. "He suffered," says his biographer, "from too much happening within him, and too little without." And what happened was as often as not the anguish of a mental dyspepsia, or a repressed energy that failed to make itself articulate. He was an orator afflicted with dumbness, an advocate of Woman Suffrage who hated feminism. He denied that friendship could exist between the two sexes; the presence of emancipated and "free" women was sufficient completely to disorganise his work and temper, and he was happiest in a community where he found married women conspicuously in subjection. In a word, woman for him was "the sex," and he alternately idolised and denounced her. Cut to a pattern of his own shaping she was an object of worship, cut to her own pattern he execrated her; and thus divided in his mind between love and loathing, he denied the charge of woman-hatred which was levelled against him. Here is his argument—how poor and cheap, anyone can see:—

> If he had now been inclined to be a woman-hater he would, of course, not have looked at a woman again, and condemned the whole sex; but he was a woman-worshipper, and therefore he immediately found another.
>
> Even so do combative nations seek fresh occasion for battle, but they do not, therefore, love their enemies.

No doubt Strindberg had high aims and ideals, but his means to the end were often stupid and destructive in character. Here is one incident from his early life, symptomatic of much that followed:—

> When he wanted to unlock a drawer, and the key could not be found, he seized a poker and broke open the lock with such force that the screws and plates were torn out. "Why did you break the lock?" he was asked. "Because I wanted to get into the chest of drawers," was his laconic reply.

It is curious to read of such a character that in his early search for a religion his motive was "fright, and a desire to be on the safe side." Caution in mundane matters never troubled him; he had great courage, both physical and moral, and if in his early days he took pains to avoid the hell which the theologians had provided, he came later to one of his own making, and entering it with intrepid spirit walked in it to his life's end.

All students of human nature will find interest in this book, and perhaps, in the many portraits of Strindberg which it contains, illumination.

L. H.

A TRACT IN FICTION

Novels which deal deliberately with definite social evils as often as not damage the very cause which the author has at heart. The danger is especially great when the novel is concerned with problems of sex. The tendency towards sensationalism, and an unconscious "writing up" frequently foster an unhealthy appetite for the morbid. But the author of "The Sentence of Silence"† has avoided these dangers. He has written a story so unpleasant and even revolting that it becomes the grimmest of tracts, and he has done it with such skill that it would be difficult to stop reading it. Daniel Barnes, a very ordinary boy, has the sentence of silence imposed upon him in childhood by his parents' evasion of his natural questions about the origin of life. Put off with every kind of nursery fable, he gradually learns that the subject is somehow shameful, and, like other boys, solves the problem in secret in his own way.

He is slowly corrupted by the very efforts which his parents make to keep him "innocent," and when he goes to New York as a broker's clerk his life becomes one long series of degraded actions. He has nothing to redeem him; he is not even honest or brave; and the smirking conceit of his "manliness" makes him a hideous object. The life he and his comrades lead seems to be too gross, too foul even in language to be real; but there is a fatal air of truth in Mr. Kauffman's manner. The most revolting thing is that youths like Daniel and his friend Harold take it for granted that they have a right to demand "good" wives, and have no shame in proposing marriage to a splendid girl like Madge Gideon. The book, which ends in a climax of unexpected horror, is written with restraint, with little comment, and considerable art. The tenderly drawn portraits of Daniel's father and mother lighten the atmosphere a little, but they add to the sadness; for had their great love been tempered with a little wisdom they might have saved their son.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

The *Daily Chronicle* has published a booklet entitled "Marriage and Divorce," § which should be read by all who are interested in the subject of divorce law reform. In it the present state of the divorce laws is explained, together with such matters as the cost of divorce proceedings and the legal meaning of such terms as separation, desertion, cruelty, &c., which by no means always entirely corresponds with the meaning of the same words in everyday life.

The book, written by Mr. A. Hamilton, secretary of the Divorce Law Reform Union, comes at an opportune moment, for the Report is now under Government consideration.

N.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Love and the Woman of To-morrow." By Almon Hensley. (London: Drane. Price 6s.)

"The Story of Mary Dunne." By M. E. Francis. (London: Murray. Price 6s.)

"Women of the Country." By Gertrude Bone. (London: Duckworth. Price 2s. 6d. net.)

"The Westminster Review." July. (London; E. Marlborough. Price 2s. 6d. net.)

"Why Girls Go Wrong. How the White Slave Gangs Work." By W. N. Willis. (London: 17, Henrietta Street, W.C. Price 1s. net.)

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* "August Strindberg: the Spirit of Revolt." Studies and Impressions by L. Lind-Af-Hageby. (London: Stanley Paul and Co. 6s. net.)

† "The Sentence of Silence." By Reginald Wright Kauffman. (London: Howard Latimer. 6s.)

§ "Marriage and Divorce." By A. Hamilton. (London: "Daily Chronicle." 3d.)

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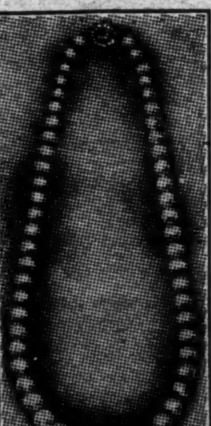

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FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

WOMEN'S WAGES CUT BY GOVERNMENT

"Wages have nothing to do with votes. The current rate of wages in any trade is fixed by the law of supply and demand." So say the opponents of Woman Suffrage, thinking that by this assertion they are destroying a very strong plank in the Suffragist platform.

Suppose we accept the second part of the statement for what it is worth, and simply follow it up with the question, "What affects the law of supply and demand?" will any anti-Suffragist, however ignorant or blind to the facts of everyday life, venture to reply, "Not the vote"?

If there are any men or women left in the country who have not been made aware of the fact that political action exercises a constant influence upon the economic factors of supply and demand, we point them to the recent judgment against the admission of women's claim to be solicitors. Said Mr. Justice Joyce last week in the case of Bebb v. the Law Society, in dismissing the case: "In my opinion, the disability still remains until the legislature shall alter it." The "demand" of women for legal advisers of their own sex cannot be met because the "supply" is cut off by the law that closes the door of the legal profession to women. If women had the vote, that law could not remain upon the Statute Book.

Not only the legal profession, but all the better-paid Government appointments are closed to women by the same arbitrary decree. Contrast this condition of affairs with the professional opportunities afforded to women in countries where equal suffrage has been granted. In the State of Washington, for instance, where women have the vote, a law has been placed upon the Statute Book which enacts that every profession and every post in the civil administration open to men shall be open to women on the same terms. There the highest legal position in the State save one is at the present time filled by a woman.

But it is not only the highly educated woman who suffers in her professional and economic status by reason of the political helplessness of her sex. The economic status of all women who work for their livelihood is undermined by their exclusion from political rights.

A very significant illustration of this lamentable fact is to be found in the story which is told on another page of this issue of our paper. A renewed attempt is being made by the Government to reduce the wages of the women machinists engaged in the Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico.

Such an attempt to cut down wages is glaringly iniquitous at the present time. Everyone knows that there is widespread unrest in the labour world. And the cause of this disturbance is the fact that the cost of living is rising without any corresponding increase in the prevailing standard of wages. That is why we have had a rapid succession of strikes for a higher rate of pay. Most of these strikes have been successful in attaining their object. Two have been settled this week. The labourers of Lancashire and the operatives of the Black Country have gone back to work, having secured part if not the whole of their demand for an increased rate of wages. It is in a moment of industrial crisis such as this that the Government attempts to effect a perfectly arbitrary reduction in the wages of its women employees in the Pimlico factory.

It is not the first time that the wages of the women have been cut down in this manner. Again and again it has happened in the course of the last two years. It was bad enough in 1911. On March 13 of that year, the Secretary for War (at that time Mr. Haldane), in reply to a question from Mr. Charles Duncan, announced in the House of Commons that from that day forward the price paid to women machinists employed on Service dress trousers was to be cut down from 3d. to 2¼d. per pair, a reduction of 25 per cent. on the rate of wages previously paid to women.

VOTES FOR WOMEN drew attention at the time to this grave scandal, which provoked no protest from the Labour Party in the House of Commons. We pointed out then that neither Mr. Haldane nor any other Minister of the Crown would dare to make a proposal to reduce by 25 per cent. the wages of men in the employ of the Government, for by such an action they would alienate from themselves the whole of the Labour vote in Parliament and throughout the country. The action of the War Office was due solely to the fact that women in the labour market were politically gagged, and could be victimised with impunity.

It was not enough that the average wage of the most highly skilled women was, according to the Government's own figures published in 1910, less by four shillings and one penny than the average wage of entirely unskilled men in the factory. That fact did not weigh with Mr. Haldane in 1911. Neither was it subsequently taken into account. During the two years that have elapsed, five successful attempts have been made to cut down the wages of these high-skilled women machinists; and now a further attack has been made upon their earnings, which unless resisted will result in a new deduction of eighteenpence or two shillings a week. Such are the ways of a Government when the people whom they employ are women.

There is no remedy except the vote, as Mr. Lloyd George admitted in a speech made in the Albert Hall. On that memorable occasion he pointed out that the inequality which exists in the rate of wages paid by the Government to their men and women servants respectively "would be impossible if women had the same right to vote, and therefore the same right to call the Government to account as men have."

If there were no other urgent reason for extending the vote to women, this would be more than enough to rouse the workers of this country, and all men and women who have a heart to be touched by their wrongs or a conscience to respond to the appeal of justice, to a determined and persistent campaign in opposition to the Government that so criminally sets at defiance the most elemental principles of human liberty. In the face of grinding injustice and hideous wrong, patience is only another name for inertia, and submission but a synonym for cowardice.

A LIBEL ON WOMEN!

By Gwynneth Chapman

(A previous article on this subject by Miss Gwynneth Chapman appeared in "Votes for Women" of June 27 issue, page 568.)

The general public must be somewhat at a loss to account for the reluctance of the doctors on the Insurance panel to meet the charge of professional dishonesty made against them at the recent Insurance Conference by instigation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is clear the female malingerer, whose iniquity the Conference wished to publish, had a male accomplice; that accomplice a Government servant, who had put his name to a variety of falsehoods in order to cheat a beneficent and paternal administration of many seven-and-sixpences not lawfully earned by the statutory amount of pain and misery.

The doctors refuse to render an account of their crime. Some of us who know what lies behind it, have no difficulty in rendering an explanation of their silence. Firstly, they are not guilty. Secondly, they know the Government knows it. Thirdly, they know the Government would rather the public did not know it. And it pays everyone better to be silent—except one person, the woman.

We are concerned with her, so we speak, because we know there are some very ugly things hidden behind this silence. We are also, by now, aware that if we want the doctors or any other caste of the ruling sex to tell the truth about anything we have to make it worth their while; to make silence rather more inconvenient than the truth. We have got to make it clear to men who, like the doctors, live out of women's support, that we only pay for the truth; not for a supply of pitch for the female and whitewash for the male half of the community.

The accusation of "malingering" has raised a very vital question; the health conditions of the wives and mothers of the working-class, which is part of another question of very bitter import to women—the social and legal status of the married women in what is miscalled a Christian civilisation.

Working Mothers

Taking the health question first. All women workers among the poor who have had the opportunity of comparing the general physical condition of the mothers of the working-class—who are the majority—with that of the mothers of the more favoured classes—who are the minority—know that the contrast is a horrible one. An enormous number, probably a majority, of the women of the poorer class suffer from the effects of malnutrition to a degree not observable among men of the same class. It is the mother who is the first to starve in times of family adversity, the last to be benefited in prosperity. The man is the best fed member of the household, partly because he is the chief breadwinner; not wholly, because he often remains the best-fed and cared for in a home where the woman is the chief, and sometimes the only, breadwinner. The strain of childbearing that falls upon the woman is left out of count; the best the family resources afford in the way of food, rest, and recreation is looked upon as the just guerdon of the man's labour. The next claim is for the children; here again the boy always scores over the girl. He gets a larger share of the food; out of school hours he plays while she "helps mother." The mother of the race is thus underfed and overworked almost from her cradle. Anæmia, deformities due to spinal weakness, tubercular disease in various forms, are all prevalent amongst the unmarried girls in consequence. Marriage does not cure these diseases, it adds to them physiological horrors of its own, due, not to the natural incidence of the sex-relation and maternity, but to the appalling degradation of the marriage relation under a social and religious system that gives the male control of the female, with no guarantee for her of support or of protection against ill-treatment.

All the stories that are heard in camera in our courts of law every woman worker who has earned the confidence of the women of the working-class can hear, not once, but in many variations, in any street, in any slum of any of our cities. Doctors are eloquent about the "white scourge" of consumption; they are silent about the black scourge of venereal diseases devouring the vitality of tens of thousands of married women and mothers.

The Married Women's Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1895 was represented in Parliament as "the brutally treated poor woman's charter of freedom." It has proved in practice merely a matrimonial cat-and-mouse Bill. "'How much knocking about a woman ought to stand as part of the marriage contract is a matter over which magistrates unfortunately differ; some consider an occasional black eye sufficient," says a male writer. He omits to mention exactly what the others require. "The amount of maintenance varies in the most arbitrary fashion; it is always insufficient for the maintenance of the woman and her children. By these means magistrates have been able to defeat the objects of the Act, in many cases deliberately leaving to the man the major part of his earnings so as to force the woman to return to him on his own terms." This is by no means the only instance in which the Acts, presumably intended to enable wives to punish brutal or defaulting husbands, have been turned into instruments of punishment for the wife who dares to bring her husband into court.

As we all know, maintenance orders are a bitter farce. The man commonly disappears; the law does not trouble to look for him. In 1911 the number of deserted wives in Great Britain alone was reckoned at 120,000. Boards of Guardians all over the country in one year were enquiring into the whereabouts of 30,000 absconding husbands.

Next to the evasion of a maintenance order, the commonest occasion of desertion is the birth of a fourth or fifth child against the husband's wish. Brutal attacks on wives commonly follow the announcement of an unwelcome pregnancy. When a married woman dies as a result of an attempt at abortion, the husband disclaims all knowledge or responsibility. Coroners carefully refrain from taking any evidence beyond his unsupported word; and they frequently address gratuitous sermons to other women who may be present on the wickedness of such practices as have cost the woman her life.

When a man fights a man, even in the more degraded ranks of society, certain decencies are observed—no hitting below the belt is the general rule. When a man attacks a woman, no decencies or laws of any kind restrain him, because society has never exacted any; the woman is commonly kicked in the abdomen, frequently when pregnant. In the majority of cases of wife-murder the woman is attacked in her sleep, or when her back is turned.

Whatever the weapon of attack, be it theology, the law, or his fists, the woman is always first placed outside the rules of the game.

Is it any wonder she is beginning to be sick of the game that includes marriage and maternity under such conditions as obtain in large tracts of society?

The average working-class husband and father is quite a decent fellow; but the social status of the married woman in the working-class is not regulated according to the Ten Commandments or to Christian principles, but according to the law; and her status under the law is a slave-status. She is the property of her master, works incessantly without a wage, and is bound to submit to a certain amount of corporal ill-treatment as "part of the marriage contract."

There is only one effective means of raising the legal status of the wife and mother—the Vote; that she must have. And she will get it, let us hope, before she has come to realise that maternity is not only not a "disability," a "sex-limitation," but an ability, an extension of power that man does not possess, and—a weapon.

A WOMAN DOCTOR'S VIEW

At a conference held lately to consider the working of the Insurance Act, a cruel slander was enunciated and sent out to the world—a slander doubly cruel because it attacked an unprotected and helpless class.

The insured married women of this country are accused of a mean form of fraud. They are said to be claiming sickness benefit under the Act when not entitled to it by reason of ill-health—not an iota of evidence has been brought forward to sustain this very contemptible accusation, and the only solution of the problem offered is a reduction of the already inadequate sick benefit of women.

That the working of the Insurance Act would reveal much more than was dreamed of in the philosophy of our male legislation was well known to all who come in contact with the lives of insured women, and that the urgency of the present problem should be entirely founded on an economic basis gives no surprise to those who have realised the inevitable result of male legislation for women; but it is unthinkable, impossible to believe, that the people of this country will allow the drain on the funds of societies due to the excessive amount of sickness among women to be reduced by the apparently simple expedient of reducing the sick benefit of these women, when once they realise that the excess of sickness lies mainly in the class of the insured married workers, and that to reduce the money now available in times of enforced rest would only thrust them still further into the abyss of chronic ill-health into which they have sunk.

The working mothers of this country have suddenly become expensive to the State, and at once attention is focussed on them; generations of silent suffering and quiet self-sacrifice, accepted almost as a matter of course, have not accomplished as much as the disbursement during a few short weeks of a little gold.

The Spirit of Truth must have smiled gently to himself as the slander against the working mothers was uttered, and those who have ears to hear can even now distinguish the sound of the beating of his wings as he moves quickly over the face of the deep waters of the soul of Humanity. So that which was intended as a defamation may ultimately result in the salvation of a class.

If an unbiassed investigation were made of the physical condition of insured married women in this country, the results arrived at would certainly depress the most enthusiastic and hopeful social reformer, and the futility of expecting a race of people—sound physically and mentally—to be produced by women in the condition of health common among our working mothers would be at once apparent.

The working mother has been regarded in the past much in the light of a machine endowed with the double function of producing work constantly, and, incidentally, the race; the treatment accorded to her has differed from that given to any other complex machine used in the industrial world to-day in that she is supposed capable of continuing her work throughout her life without receiving any special care—the complex machine, other than woman, capable of doing this has yet to be made.

We have heard much in recent years of the importance of race culture. Eugenics, the care of the young, the elimination of marriage among the unfit, and all these collectively, have been held up to us as a panacea for a race dwindling morally and physically, but to women it seems grotesque that so little attention should have been bestowed on the ultimate producer of the race. Our working mothers, chronically overworked and underfed, have been expected to achieve the impossible in the form of a race of strong, healthy men and women. Two points in this controversy are specially worthy of notice—that the excess of sickness is found in the class of married workers, and that among them the greatest excess is found where wages are specially low and the work strenuous, as among the chain workers of Cradley Heath. These facts should have been sufficient to prevent the explanation of malingering being put forward without evidence to support it.

The real explanation of the heavy call on the funds of societies by women members is that a very large majority of the poorer working women, especially the poorer married women, suffer from a chronic condition of ill-health directly due to certain specific causes, the most prominent of these being poverty.

It is not surprising that such an enormous amount of sickness should be found among insured married women when we remember that most of these workers have to stand not only the wear and tear of their ordinary strenuous lives, but, in addition, that very exhausting strain of child-bearing under the most miserable conditions.

No other member of the animal kingdom bears and brings forth its young under such horribly cruel conditions as do our mothers in the poorer working classes; and no wonder is it that the children in this class are found to be undersized and poorly developed, and that the ratio of the mental deficients is so high when their ante-natal conditions are considered.

Yet, face to face with a problem of such magnitude as the physical unfitness of the mothers of the race, our male legislators can only suggest as a remedy a course that would make the problem infinitely more acute.

Poverty and ignorance are, no doubt, most important factors in the production of much of the physical unfitness now revealed among insured women, but there is another equally important, and one which is seldom given the prominence it deserves in social investigation. It is impossible to ignore the enormous amount of chronic ill-health resulting from immorality—disease resulting from this cause is far-reaching in its effects, for the innocent suffer in greater numbers than do the guilty, and this type of disease forms a considerable part of the sickness bill of every nation.

THE FELLOWSHIP REUNION

A crowded and thoroughly successful reunion of the Votes for Women Fellowship was held at the Portman Rooms in Friday evening. Soon after eight o'clock the Fellows began to stream in, and were received at the door by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and by 8.30 the large hall was packed. Most of them wore, in addition to the purple, white, and red of the Fellowship, the badge of some other Suffrage Society; pretty well every organisation, militant and non-militant alike, being represented. A cheery, friendly, happy feeling pervaded the whole meeting; people of all shades of policy seemed more than glad to meet together on the common basis provided by the Fellowship; to forget all differences of opinion as to the methods to be employed, and to remember only the common object to the attainment of which all those methods are directed—the advancement of the cause of womanhood all the world over.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's Speech

Mrs. Lawrence, when she rose to speak, received a great ovation. She reminded her audience that it was eight weeks since the Christening party of the Votes for Women Fellowship, and that the baby had now outgrown his cradle. They had found that the purpose for which they were united was not only a very great one, but also a very practical one. Their object was "to spread the light"; to spread knowledge, to teach the facts with regard to the Women's Movement, and to point out their significance, for the great obstacles they had to fight against were ignorance and prejudice. Towards the achievement of this object they had as their weapon the newspaper, Votes for Women; this was their common enterprise, independent of every sectional organisation, representing the movement as a whole.

They of the Fellowship had realised three lessons in solidarity. First, that there was no real division between the different sections of the suffrage movement. There might be superficial criticisms as to policy, but the success of one section meant the success of all. Militants owed their justification and the possibility of their movement to the constitutional suffragists, thus the great protest against the Cat and Mouse Act on the coming Tuesday would come with far more force because it was organised by a non-militant society (the National Political League), and the success of the Suffrage Pilgrimage would hasten the end of the martyrdom of the militants. On the other hand, the constitutional Suffragists owed their resurrection and indirectly their great increase in membership, funds, and influence, to the fresh life put into the movement by militancy.

Secondly, they recognised the solidarity of women all the world over. Humanity was like a tree of which each nation was a branch. Everywhere there was the same stirring of life, even in China. Then, thirdly, they stood for the solidarity of the whole human race. Thus in Australia and New Zealand the first thing the women set about doing after they were given the vote was to reduce the infantile death-rate, and in California the women had held true to their promise to make the welfare of the community their paramount aim.

The Woman's Movement, Mrs. Lawrence concluded, represents a new great moral idea as well as a claim for political status; it is the release of the woman's soul into the life of nations.

Rev. F. M. Green

The Rev. F. M. Green, of St. Mark's Vicarage, tendered his grateful acknowledgments to those whose talents and generosity had given them the newspaper, Votes for Women. It was never more excellent or more needed than to-day, when the Women's Movement was at death grips with the most wicked Government of modern times. A paper independent of any suffrage organisation was invaluable to show up the iniquity of the Government towards those who were struggling for enfranchisement. The article, "This Must End," appearing in the *Suffragette* would have been regarded as a covert threat, appearing in Votes for Women it was a solemn warning.

Some people, Mr. Green said, are born Suffragists, some achieve Suffragism, some have Suffragism thrust upon them. He belonged to the first category, but in the application of Christian principles to social problems Votes for Women had had a guiding influence upon him.

Turning to the religious aspect of the Women's Movement, the speaker said that it was a struggle for justice, and therefore obviously religious. Women were asking to be given an opportunity to use the talents entrusted to them; to be allowed to render service, to cleanse the body politic from the diseases which afflicted it. A religion which had no use for aspirations such as these was too narrow for humanity.

The Women's Movement, he proceeded, strives to set sex in a position subordinate to humanity, instead of humanity in a position subordinate to sex; that is its religious basis. Such was clearly the teaching of Jesus Christ; He came to a world where women occupied an entirely subordinate position (the Arabic word for which signifies "the thing that walks behind"), and he treated men and women as equal. He made women his companions, them. Christ never differentiates between men and women either as to their rights or as to their duties.

Mr. Green compared those women "who don't want the vote" with the old Irish lady who didn't want to go back to the infirmary because she didn't want to be washed. Such women, he said, need it most of all, for the women who do want it are at least free in soul, and realise their duties to the community; the others are slaves at heart as well as in status.

Development of the Fellowship

While the collection was being taken, which more than covered the cost of the meeting, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence announced that the Fellowship was spreading to such an extent that shortly it would have to be developed on national and international lines. Her announcement that after January, 1914, they proposed to establish an entrance fee of 1s., and also a small annual subscription of the same amount, in order to keep the Fellowship free of "dead-heads," was received with applause.

Miss Mary Neal

Miss Mary Neal said she wished to carry further the note of hope struck by Mrs. Lawrence at their last meeting, as that was the note on which all the work they had done together had been carried out. She thought it was often a good thing to gather refreshment by going over the ground gained. The material battle was yet to win, but spiritually and intellectually women were free now as they had never been before.

Miss Neal said she had lived among the very poor and seen life in the raw as very few women do, and she realised what the attainment of the vote would mean. Among the poor a woman's life is cheap, she said; a man gets a nurse, cook, housekeeper for nothing, and if his wife wants anything for herself he allows her to work for it. A boy never thinks of helping his sister with the housework.

She counselled all believers in the Women's Movement never to lose their inner sense of freedom already won, and never to criticise the part which others play in the movement.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence

Mr. Pethick Lawrence, after referring to the happy augury of the date, July 4—American Independence Day—on which that meeting was being held, told the story of a play which he had witnessed in Japan, the dramatised version of an historical incident. A Japanese peasant, in order to secure redress for his class from unjust taxation, had presented a petition to The Shogun, and for this was put to death, but the peasants won redress. Mr. Lawrence said he thought at the time how uncivilised Japan must have been, as it was quite impossible for anyone to be punished in a civilised country for presenting a petition to the King. Yet this very thing had happened that very afternoon in Bristol. A woman had been arrested for attempting to hand a petition to the King as he was driving through the street, though by the Bill of Rights this was a thing which she had a perfect right to do. The Government was defying the law and imposing a number of arbitrary restrictions on the freedom of the people. Of this the Cat and Mouse Act was another example; it was indescribably horrible, and an outrage on modern civilisation, and the Government showed an utterly reprehensible "evasiveness" when questioned as to its working.

In many administrative matters the Government had a highly dangerous option as to whether they would enforce the law or not, which option they used, not in the interests of justice, but of a particular political clique. Of this Mr. Lawrence quoted his own bankruptcy as an example.

"The public knows," Mr. Lawrence concluded, "that women ought to have the vote. What, then, is it that stands in the way? Some people tell you that it is militancy which prevents women getting the vote. That is all nonsense. You may approve or you may disapprove of the acts of the militants, you may think them expedient or inexpedient, but you have no right to allow any Anti-Suffragist, or any person who is keeping women out of the vote to put that forward as the excuse. That argument only passes because there are people silly enough to believe it, and not strong enough and bold enough to stand up against it.

"The real reason why women are still voteless is that the House of Commons is entirely divorced from public opinion on this question of Votes for Women. I have not dealt with the political situation to-night because there is no political situation at the present time on this question, which of all others is most actively agitating the minds of the people of the country. I have not dealt with the Press because really they are past praying for in this matter. (Laughter.)

"But I have a message to the people in this room, and particularly to the women here. I say to you what matters most is yourselves and your own attitude. The freedom of women can't be won by any leaders, however able. It can't be won by men for you, even though it be true that it must be men who will carry in the end a Votes for Women measure into law.

"What does matter, what is of essential and vital importance, is the amount of grit and determination that every individual woman puts into this fight, whether she be rich or poor, young or old; and it matters for this reason, that the value of the victory to you—when it is won—will depend upon how much you have put into it. You won't get more out of it as an individual than you have individually put into it, and you as a sex won't get more out of this victory than you as a sex have put into it. Just as far as the victory is the result of the stirring of your own souls so far will you get something out of it which is worth while. Just so far as it may be the work of others, to which your own determination has contributed little or nothing, just so far will it be to you of little value and little worth. It rests with you to say not merely with your lips, but with your souls, that you refuse utterly to be any longer a subject sex, and that you claim henceforth your position as an equal half of the human race." (Cheers.)

WOMEN WRITERS IN OPPOSITION

Mrs. Humphry Ward Meets Mrs. Steel

The Women Writers' Suffrage League, which is so successful in organising gatherings of quite unusual interest, was particularly fortunate in persuading Mrs. Humphry Ward to attend its reception at the Criterion Restaurant on Wednesday night, when she and Miss Gladys Pott put the case for Anti-Suffrage, and Mrs. F. A. Steel, with Miss S. Macnaughtan, spoke for the franchise. The hall was crowded with a critical audience, among whom were many well-known men and women, and it was evident that on both sides feeling ran high. The speakers had a fair hearing, but there were mutterings of approval or dissent, especially from the men of Anti-Suffrage sympathies, who enjoyed Mrs. Ward's speech immensely, but relapsed into a thoughtful and significant silence later on. It was not a debate. Mrs. Ward had marshalled her arguments with care, and read her paper. Mrs. Steel, eloquent and witty, followed her own line without traversing Mrs. Ward's arguments. Miss Pott came full tilt into the lists, eager to debate, but she seemed restrained by her exceptional audience, and those who knew said she did not do herself justice. Miss Macnaughtan, like Mrs. Ward, read her sparkling, epigrammatic speech, which was as brilliant and entertaining as one would expect from the author of "Christina McNab."

Mrs. Humphry Ward—it was interesting to see what weapons she selected from her armoury for this occasion—argued first that an exaggerated value had been placed on the vote as an instrument of social reform; women need not be so desperately anxious to possess it. The most important changes in social life had been effected without its means. Secondly, England, with her Imperial responsibilities could not be compared with smaller nations which had enfranchised women; and thirdly, that from the physiological differences between men and women they were presumably destined to perform different work in public life. Further, that the vote was only of value as it could be backed in the last resort by physical force. There was no such thing as a natural right to a vote. A nation distributed its political rights with regard to the safety of the State, which was the supreme consideration. The question of enfranchising women remained for all nations one of expediency, but to England women's suffrage offered the maximum of political danger with the minimum of political advantage. She imagined England going to the very brink of enfranchisement, and then drawing back as women slowly came to the conclusion that voting was men's business, that women should only advise. Women must take their share in public life, and she drew a picture of the public duties that should, she thought, engross their energies, the local government with greatly extended powers of legislation and administration dealing freely with such matters as wages, housing, education, and public health. In the world of social reform there was equality, but in the political world women must always be inferior.

Mrs. Steel proceeded to show why women were so anxious to find a present remedy for the evils which men for all their good intentions had not been able to cure. The men had done their best, but it was only *their* best, and the country required the united efforts of men and women. It was a truism beloved of novelists that women were kittle cattle, whom no man could understand, but in the world of politics, by some magical change, man professed to understand all the secrets of woman's nature. She herself would never dare to legislate for a man without his consent, and could not see why a man should presume to legislate for her without her consent. It was essential that the woman's point of view should be regarded in politics because men and women were so dissimilar. The world suffered from the false value that had been given to men by men and women alike. A sudden movement was required to make it realise the true values of men and women, and this the vote would produce. Referring to her years in India, where she had lived a man's life, and incidentally had recruited two companies for the Indian Army, Mrs. Steel interested her hearers greatly by speaking of India as an extraordinarily feminine land, where "for every prayer put up to a god, fifty thousand ascend to a goddess."

Miss S. Macnaughtan paid a tribute to Mrs. Humphry Ward, who was "winning the vote for women every day of her life, because of her great qualities and because there is no one on the Anti-Suffrage side who can say that she is not the equal of the men who rule us." She was one of the women the Suffragists most desired to see on their side, and no doubt some day she would be with them in name as well as in spirit. There was no need for the Suffrage question to develop into a wrangle, said Miss Macnaughten. She was afraid it was becoming a bogey to many people, and she was often reminded of a scene in the Highlands when, after a party of sportsmen, alarmed by the sight of a huge bull in a field they were crossing, had fled for their lives, a small child came out of a cottage and shooed it with her pinafore, saying, "You bad wicked beastie to frighten they bonny gentlemen." There had been many bogies before, as when the Married Women's Property Act had been passed, and the bonny gentlemen had often been badly frightened, but they had survived. She thought the vote would soon be given to women, and she was not in the smallest degree discouraged by their reverses, for every day women were benefiting by their struggle and drawing closer together.

EVELYN ISITT

"WOMEN," NOT "LADIES"

Responding to the toast of "the Ladies" at the twenty-eighth anniversary dinner of the Salon, held last week, Princess Bariatinsky confessed that she would far rather reply for "women." There was something in the word "lady" which spoke of the days when women were household drudges or butterflies of fashion; now they were fellow-workers with men. They no longer thought of themselves by different names and as being in different classes. They were all one great class—one in heart and one in purpose. They were women!

A VOTERS' DEPUTATION

A great Men's Deputation from the North to Mr. Asquith is being organised to demand Votes for Women. The Deputation will be undertaken by responsible men of all parties, Liberal, Labour and Conservative, combining in a great constitutional demand for justice, and will perhaps open the eyes of even this Government to the strength of the feeling in favour of the reform which is widespread over the country. For this deputation is composed of men with votes to back up what they say. As one of the organisers, writing to emphasise the importance of "strong citizens coming South to beard Mr. Asquith in his Downing Street den," says, "I believe we've got him in a hole this time."

"A Side Issue"

In connection with the deputation, Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett, who is one of the organisers, has sent the following amusing letter to the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch*:

"It is said that woman was made from the rib of man. Doubtless this is why she is always looked upon as a 'side issue.' It must, however, be conceded that woman has made a very good job of her unequal portion of the human anatomy which goes to make up a human being.

"For, out of her one rib she has sufficiently developed to find a way to thrones, municipalities, Universities, the sciences, art, drama, and commerce. There is a missing link; it is Parliament, there alone she is unrepresented.

"Elizabeth, Victoria, and Florence Nightingale have demonstrated the right to claim imperial intelligence on thrones, and the gift of organisation on disorganised battlefields.

"The sex is outlawed as a sex. But let that pass into the limbo of ancient academics, for men are now on the side of the outlawed woman. The long, wearisome campaign of fifty years' fighting for the vote, ending in the Cat and Mouse Bill, has brought us to a point in the road where coalition with men must take place, if women's lives are to be respected.

"It is not enough that men should be with us in word only; they must be with us in deeds if the fight is to end in honour to the nation.

"And opportunity is now offered to men who are in earnest to co-operate in a constitutional and united effort, by joining the deputation, which will leave Edinburgh on July 17, to lay its views before the Premier.

"Let me urge men to take this thing seriously and cease to look upon it as a 'side issue' in the body politic, for no man who deems the vote less necessary to woman than to himself has even vaguely grasped the meaning of a developed constitution.

"Many prominent citizens are joining the deputation, and Mr. Alexander Orr, Fettes Row, will be pleased to receive names and subscriptions to the 'Deputation Fund.'"

Letter to Mr. Asquith

A letter to Mr. Asquith, demanding that the deputation be received, has already been dispatched. It is signed by six Bailies, one Convener, and nine Town Councillors, and in the course of it they say:—

"We are well aware of your expressed views upon the subject, but we believe that you are not fully aware of the enormous body of public opinion which lies behind this demand on a *strictly constitutional basis*. As women have no constitutional means of expressing this demand, it is essential that we should lay the views of our Councils before you, these Councils having passed practically unanimous resolutions in favour of the enfranchisement of women."

An enthusiastic meeting for men only was held at Edinburgh on July 2, at which Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett and Mrs. Finlayson Gould spoke. Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett has had urgent requests for meetings from several Northern towns, including one from the Mayor of Morpeth.

The deputation is expected to leave about the third week in July, the date provisionally fixed being July 17. Full particulars can be obtained from Mr. Alexander Orr, Fettes Row, Edinburgh, who will also be glad to hear from any London sympathisers willing to offer hospitality to members of the deputation.

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DECLARATION FROM EAST LONDON

We understand that a movement is on foot to send a declaration to the Prime Minister from East London demanding votes for working women this year. We are informed that this declaration, which has been inaugurated by the East London Local Unions of the W.S.P.U., is being most eagerly signed by men and women of Bow and Bromley, Poplar, Limehouse, and other East London districts.

The declaration forms will all be carried in procession and handed in at a great rally meeting to be held in the centre of London about the third week in July. From this meeting a deputation will be appointed to carry the declaration to the Prime Minister on a suitable date.

THE SUFFRAGE PILGRIMAGE

The Suffrage Pilgrims are gradually closing in on London. This week those already started have covered a considerable stretch of the way that lies between them and their goal, and from several different points new bands have started.

Down the Great North Road, along "Watling Street," and the old Canterbury Road, and up the highways and lanes of Southern England, the pilgrims are converging upon the metropolis to plead their cause. From Northumberland, from Durham and Carlisle, from South Wales, from East Anglia and Kent, and from Devon and Cornwall, the pilgrimage of women has started, and, full of hope and confidence, is now well on its way to the Mecca of so many pilgrimages, political and otherwise, in the past.

The North-West Route

The Liverpool pilgrims started on Friday, reinforced by the group that has marched from the Lake Country, and on Saturday they were swelled by the addition of the Welsh contingent, which joined them at Chester. On Saturday, too, the Manchester contingent started; it had a rousing send-off, and created a great impression. The body of marchers was so large that it had to be divided into three in order to form the order of march. The procession was headed by Lady Rochdale, the President of the Manchester and District Federation, and Councillor Margaret Ashton, the chairman of Committee. Not far behind came a body of women graduates. The members of the procession kept an order of four abreast, and walked along amiably, talking, a good deal more obviously a pilgrimage, as one of the papers put it, even at that early stage, than a procession. There were a good many men in the line, but it was mostly made up of women.

The two contingents met at Stoke on Wednesday. Thence the route is by Watling Street, and through Birmingham and Oxford, the women traversing the same district which saw the march of the labouring men to London nearly one hundred years ago to demand Parliamentary reform — the famous march of the Blanketeers.

Great North Road

The pilgrims on the Great North Road are having a thoroughly successful march; they report having collected on an average £3 a day. One Yorkshire society, not on the route, and too poor to send a contingent with the main army—for all pilgrims pay their own expenses—conceived the idea of making ice-cream for the cause. A machine was purchased and a stall decorated in red, white, and green colours, and the ice-cream merchants (members of the Ackworth Women's Suffrage Society) sold the ice-cream at local cricket matches.

One of the Pilgrims sends us the following account of the reception of the Pilgrims in Leeds:—

"In Leeds, a crowd of 15,000 assembled on Woodhouse Moor. There were several platforms, from which various speakers addressed as many of the crowd as were within range. The crowd was so thoroughly convinced by the speakers' arguments that it asked no questions on the subject of Women's Suffrage, but was pathetically anxious to learn Miss Beaver's opinions on any and every political question, from Temperance to the House of Lords. In the large towns, the main difficulty has been caused by the density of the crowds, which made collecting and the signing of 'Friends'' cards very difficult. But the crowds have been most friendly and enthusiastic, especially in Sheffield."

Land's End to London

The Land's End Pilgrims are more than satisfied with the results achieved so far. The splendid support which Women's Suffrage has received from the Town Councils and local governing bodies throughout Great Britain is too well known to need reiteration, and the Pilgrims have met with many examples of it. At Bodmin the Mayor encouraged the early marchers by appealing to the inhabitants for a sympathetic hearing, "that the fair name of the town should not be sullied." Throughout Cornwall the audiences were phenomenal, running to numbers over 15,000, and the police declare that such large crowds in the Cornish towns had never been known before.

AMERICAN PILGRIMAGE

American Suffragists are taking up the same idea. A simultaneous pilgrimage to Washington from various parts of the U.S.A. is being organised, which, from the last news received, ought to be just starting now. The pilgrims are travelling by car, caravan, on horseback, or on foot, and meetings are to be held in all the towns through which the pilgrimage passes, so that the Suffrage amendment to the Constitution may be explained, and signatures to the petitions gathered. The pilgrims are to meet in Washington on July 30, when the petitions will be presented to the Senate.

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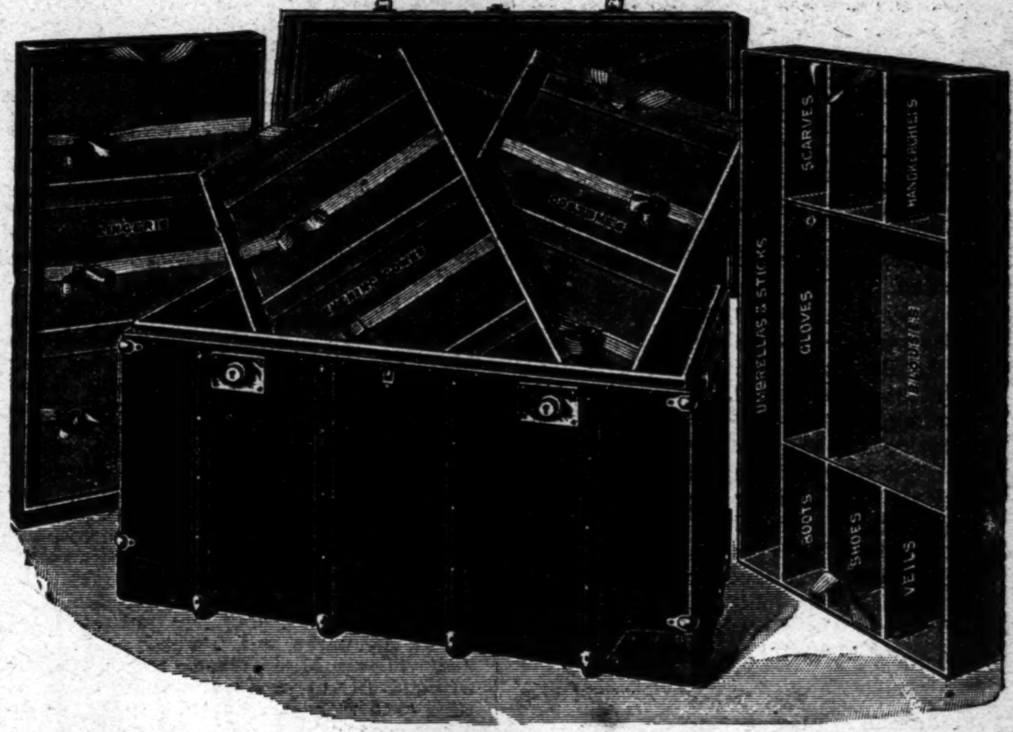

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BEDFORD COLLEGE

Progress of Women in Education

There is something positively startling in the contrast between the grey, dingey block of buildings in Baker Street, where Bedford College has up to now been lodged, and the new buildings situated in an ideal position facing Regent's Park. To pass from the one to the other is to step from the Mid-Victorian era to this decade; it typifies the rapid progress of women in the world of education. As Miss Tuke, Principal of Bedford College, writing to the *Daily News* says:—

"Fifty years ago a woman who desired to learn had to manage as best she could and depend upon herself, or upon the knowledge, kindness, and leisure combined of her friends of the happier sex. Girton and Newnham, Somerville and Lady Margaret, were still an affair of dreams. Only, in a humble way, in London, at Queen's College, in Harley Street, and at Bedford College, there were classes for girls and women who wished to carry their studies beyond the ring fence of mere accomplishments; while at Cheltenham Miss Beale had already started the college which was to set a standard for girls' schools all over the country.

"To-day all the Universities of England are open for women who desire to study in them, though Oxford and Cambridge still guard, with jealous care, their degrees, their memberships, and their Chairs from the invader. And if the women students of Oxford and Cambridge do not yet amount to as many as 1,000, this number is more than treble in the Universities of London and the provinces."

Opening by the Queen

Perhaps even more striking was the contrast between the humble beginnings of Bedford College in 1849, tucked away in a single house in Bedford Square, and the brilliant opening ceremony on Friday afternoon. Her Majesty was received by the Earl of Rosebery, Chancellor of the University of London, and Viscount Haldane, Visitor of the College; then, accompanied by Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll, she made a thorough inspection of the buildings, visiting in turn the laboratories, library, and residence. Meanwhile, in the dining hall, speeches were being made to a large company of guests by Mr. Pease, President of the Board of Education, the Archdeacon of London, and Lord Rosebery. Then her Majesty, having completed her inspection, returned to the dining hall, the route from the residence being lined by the students in academic dress, and proceeded to declare the buildings open amidst loud cheers. A garden party followed the formal proceedings, a large number of distinguished people being present.

Probably the college has progressed far beyond the highest hopes of its founder, Elizabeth Jenser Reid, and those other pioneers to whom it owes its origin. But at Friday's ceremony, presided over by Royalty and attended by the great of the land as it was, the thoughts of the onlooker instinctively went to those founders who, braving criticism and satire, persevered in their efforts to offer to women the advantages of a "higher education," and whose work has at last received a fitting recognition.

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THE PROTECTED SEX

Mr. Justice Joyce made it clear yesterday that if ladies wish to practise as solicitors, it is to the Legislature that they must first address themselves. We do not fancy that there would be any reluctance on the part of the public to see this profession thrown open to women. Success would be the proof of their fitness, and if they showed themselves deficient in the legal mind, clients would avoid them, and no harm would be done to anybody. The case of the Bar is more complicated, since it involves the effect upon juries of feminine appeals to sentiment. But the doors of the Law Society might be opened without much apprehension. — **Pall Mall Gazette.**

The above paragraph explains what we have never yet been able to understand, viz., why the pulpit is closed to women. No doubt the admission of women preachers would involve a disastrous effect, for men might be induced to listen to feminine appeals on the sentiments of Christianity, and forthwith the whole commercial and political system of the country might be thrown out of gear.

We do not want politics to invade the home, but we do want the home to invade politics.—Beatrice Forbes-Robertson.— **The Woman's Journal (Boston).**

WOMEN IN THE COURTS

MRS. DRUMMOND REMANDED AGAIN

Mrs. Drummond was summoned to appear at Bow Street on Tuesday, in spite of the fact that she is in a very weak state of health, and is at the present moment awaiting a second operation.

Mr. Bodkin at once asked Sir John Dickinson to adjourn the case for a further three months. Doctors had said that a further remand was necessary, and that by the time stated she would have completely recovered.

The magistrate asked Mrs. Drummond if she would undertake not to take part, directly or indirectly, in the militant movement in the interval, and Mrs. Drummond entered into the required agreement.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, having failed to appear at Bow Street on Saturday in answer to a charge of disturbance and incitement, was arrested and brought up on Tuesday.

The Arrest

The arrest was effected after a meeting at the Bromley Town Hall on Monday night, at which Miss Pankhurst had been speaking.

During the progress of the meeting the doors were carefully guarded. At its conclusion a numerous and substantial bodyguard formed round Miss Pankhurst and escorted her from the building. Outside they encountered police and detectives, and lively proceedings followed. The arrest was only ultimately effected after a considerable struggle, amid a scene of wild excitement.

The Trial

Mr. Bodkin, prosecuting, said that the summons against Miss Pankhurst was based on two speeches, one delivered at Limehouse on June 20, and the other at Trafalgar Square on June 29. Both were of an inflammatory character. The first instigated people to attend at Downing Street, and so create disorder, and the second was much on the same lines, suggesting that the meeting should move on Downing Street. The audience did so, marching under the colours of the W.S.P.U.

Miss Pankhurst accompanied them, and considerable disorder took place in the endeavour of the crowd to force their way into Downing Street and create a disturbance. Five men were arrested and charged at Bow Street next day. After failing to answer the summons Miss Pankhurst was arrested last night outside Bromley Town Hall, where she had made a speech saying that they needed a revolt, and contending that they had not yet had "a real riot." It was not desired to punish her, Mr. Bodkin concluded, but to get her to stop making these violent speeches.

Detective-sergeant Williams described the arrest outside Bromley Town Hall. He said that when he first tried to arrest her he was pulled away by the crowd. Great disorder prevailed while he and others were trying to arrest her, and three persons were arrested.

Miss Pankhurst: You had some difficulty in arresting me, and were, as a matter of fact, not able to do it yourself.—Yes; because of the disorderly crowd who were attempting to hide you.

Why did they do that?—I don't know.

Did it occur to you it was because they thought we ought to have the vote, and the Cabinet had not treated us fairly?—I don't know about that.

Miss Pankhurst, addressing the magistrate, said that, being an outlawed woman, she did not consider the summons binding upon her, but took the view that it was her duty to attend her other engagements. She agreed that she had tried to stir up revolt, because she believed it was the only thing for them to do. Sir Edward Carson had asked the people to shoot, but she had only asked them to use sticks and stones. Public opinion, she declared, was on the side of the women, and it only needed a little more to bring about a revolution. The infamous "Cat-and-Mouse" Act meant death to the women who went on hunger-strike. They were being slowly done to death for conscience' sake by this Act, which was contrary to all precedent, and a blot on the country.

The speaker expressed her determination to continue to protest as long as life lasted. "Let the Government beware," she said, "because the poor people are on our side. The whole of the East End is going to rise, and you will have an army coming here with sticks and stones."

Sir John Dickinson said that, after what he had heard, it was obvious that the speeches made by the prisoner were likely to lead to illegal acts. It was his duty to prevent that if possible, and he should require her to be bound over in the sum of £1,200 and find two sureties in £600 each to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

Miss Pankhurst said that she refused to be bound over; while in prison she would refuse both food and water.

SEQUEL TO THE SCENE AT THE ARREST

Charges arising out of the scenes at the arrest of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst were heard on Tuesday at Thames Police Court. Miss Mary Richardson, a journalist, was sentenced to two months' hard labour for assaulting the police, and one month's hard labour for breaking a window. Miss Zelie Emerson and Mr. Henry Golder were each sent to gaol for a month's hard labour for resisting the police.

Later in the day Mr. Leycester had Miss Emerson and Mr. Golder brought back, and said his attention had been called to the fact that, by law, he was obliged to give them the option of paying a fine. He would therefore in each case impose a penalty of 40s., or in default a month's imprisonment. The fines were paid.

THREE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE

At the Surrey Assizes on Thursday, July 3, Clara Giveen and Kitty Marion were sentenced by Mr. Justice Phillimore to three years' penal servitude for setting fire to the Grand Stand at Hurst Park Racecourse on June 8.

In opening the case, Mr. Bodkin said that the prisoners were seen going in the direction of Hurst Park shortly before the fire broke out. They were wearing long cloaks and carrying a portmanteau. After the fire they were again seen, without the portmanteau, and they were followed to 25, West Park Road, Kew Gardens, which they entered by a latchkey at 3 o'clock in the morning. Tied to the barbed wire fence at Hurst Park was a large piece of carpet, and this was found to correspond with some carpet at Miss Marion's rooms at Kennington Road, Lambeth. At these rooms the police also found paraffin, benzoline, and a picture of Mr. Du Cros' house at St. Leonards, which was destroyed by fire, whilst at Miss Giveen's rooms at Great Ormond Street was found a 9lb bag of resin and a cash-book showing disbursements on behalf of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Mr. Macpherson, M.P., who defended, did not call any evidence, but declared that the evidence was purely circumstantial, and that the prosecution had failed to bring home the charge to the defendants.

After the verdict of guilty had been returned, Miss Marion said they had been convicted on the flimsiest circumstantial evidence. She should "do the hunger strike," and should refuse to come out under the Cat and Mouse Act. She would insist on staying in Holloway until she died or was released a free woman. Miss Giveen said no sentence should be passed on them because they had not been tried by their peers.

Mr. Justice Phillimore said that the prisoners had been convicted of one of the gravest crimes against the law of England. He agreed with the verdict of the jury, and reminded the prisoners that if they were not guilty there was nothing easier than for them to have disproved the charge. He proposed to pass upon them no more severe sentences than he would pass on people who had not had their opportunities and advantages. They would go to three years' penal servitude.

An exciting scene followed the sentence. Suffragettes in the gallery of the court shouted "No surrender," and commenced to sing "March on." As the demonstrators were ejected the prisoners shouted: "We shall fight and we shall win, because there is justice in our cause."

The judge, on driving from the court, was preceded by mounted police.

THE CHEAPNESS OF WOMEN'S LIVES

While women are given monstrous sentences for breaking the laws that protect property, men may apparently assault women almost, if not quite, with impunity. Here are two flagrant instances of recent judgments in such cases:—

1. In the *Daily Sketch*, June 26, it was reported that Mr. Horace Evans (son of Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Divorce Court), "who, three weeks ago, was acquitted at Machynlleth on a charge of attacking Miss Davies, a school teacher, was acquitted at the same court on Tuesday on another charge of a similar nature." The girl in this second case was a farmer's daughter, aged twenty; and Mr. Evans's solicitor, addressing the Bench, urged for the defence that the evidence pointed to nothing more than "a rough and unjustifiable attempt to kiss the girl."

The Chairman said that the decision of the majority of the Bench was to dismiss the case.

14 Days for Wife-beating

2. The second case is that of savage assault upon a wife. It came before Baillie Robertson in the Aberdeen Police Court (see *Aberdeen Evening Express*, June 25), where a trawl fisherman was charged with having struck his wife on the face, thrown her on the bed and struck her on the side with his knife, slightly wounding her. He was proved to be earning 35s. to 40s. a week, though he gave his wife only 10s. to run the house, and spent the rest on drink.

The Magistrate said it was a disgrace that a man earning such good wages should do such a thing. *He ordered accused to go to prison for 14 days.*

A NOMINAL SENTENCE

CASE AGAINST PRINTER OF THE "SUFFRAGETTE"

Last Monday the jury at the Manchester Assizes found Mr. Edgar Whiteley, manager of the National Labour Press, guilty of incitement in reference to the publication of the May 9 issue of the *Suffragette.* The Judge sentenced him to six days' imprisonment, dating from the first day of the Assizes (July 2). As the date of the trial was July 7, he was immediately set at liberty.

The Judge, in addressing the grand jury on the previous Thursday, had said that it was alleged that by printing that paper Mr. Whiteley had become a party to the conspiracy of inciting to commit crime, and that he himself had incited to the commission of crime. Whether that was so or not depended very largely upon the contents of the newspaper which he published, and whether or not in that newspaper the jury could find an incitement to commit a crime. Personally he was curious to hear what the prosecution said about it and how the prosecution would put their case. It was a case with which he was personally unfamiliar, and it was not a common offence.

Nominal Sentence on Mr. Whiteley

When the case came up for trial on Tuesday, the Judge asked if there was evidence of conspiracy other than that the defendant published a particular number of the newspaper, and, when Mr. Hewart (counsel for the prosecution) said he was not aware that there was, he expressed the opinion that the prosecution would be equally strong if the case for incitement alone were proceeded with. If there was no incitement the charge of conspiracy must fail. The charge of conspiracy was therefore dropped.

Mr. Hewart said that to understand the contents of the newspaper they must look to previous issues, but the Judge remarked that as the publishing of the one number was the only overt act complained of, he should certainly tell the jury that they should be slow to convict, unless they found within the issue something which, on the face of it, was an incitement to crime.

Case for the Prosecution

Mr. Hewart said he would loyally accept that test, and proceeded to address the jury. He said that the particular persons with whom it was alleged Mr. Whiteley had conspired were Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, and others of the W.S.P.U.

The deliberate policy of that association was to invite and encourage those who joined it, and others who sympathised with its objects, to make organised and systematic attacks upon property. Nothing could be more frankly avowed than their policy and programme of criminality. For the purpose of that criminal propaganda the Association had published, since October 18, a weekly publication, the *Suffragette.* The defendant and the company of which he was secretary and manager printed and published the thirtieth issue of that paper on May 9. It was an issue which contained unmistakable incitements to crime, and they knew from the lips of the defendant himself that he had read every line of the contents.

The Defence

For the defence, Mr. Rigby Swift submitted that no reasonable man reading the paper as it stood could find in it any incitement to crime. One paragraph, he said, could of course be taken from one place and another from another and made to look like incitement if put together. That was what the prosecution had done.

The Judge said he would not decide that They had tried by stretching and twisting to read these things into the paper because they desired to get up a prosecution, as a question of law, but would take the view of the jury.

Judge's Summing Up

In summing-up, the Judge told the jury that they could put away from their minds the question of conspiracy, because difficulties in the way of evidence had prevented the proving of that charge. They had to apply to the newspaper this standard: Would a reasonable person by reading it be induced or be stirred up by it to commit crime against property or against the Post Office authorities and their property? The question for the jury was whether a reasonable man of ordinary intelligence ought to have known that in printing the newspaper persons inclined to commit those offences, persons belonging to the W.S.P.U. or others, would be made more likely to commit crime than they were before they read it.

When they looked at the paper they must bear in mind the different positions of the paragraphs referred to. If they picked out those paragraphs and put them together it was quite true that they might come to a very different conclusion from that at which they would arrive if they treated them as appearing in their proper positions. Thus, the message from Mrs. Pankhurst urging loyalty to the Union was quite harmless in itself, but the prosecution claimed that, taken in conjunction with the statement of the Union's policy on a later page, stating that the only limit they would respect was life itself, it was an incitement. For the defence it was submitted that that was not the way in which people read newspapers, and that in reading the *Times, Standard,* or *Manchester Guardian* people did not read the first paragraph and then turn over three or four pages to combine it with another.

Nominal Sentence

After a short consideration the jury found Whiteley guilty of inciting.

The Judge, addressing Whiteley, said: The jury have found you guilty of the offence of inciting to the committal of crime by the publication of the newspaper. I am quite satisfied from what I have heard that you took considerable pains to eliminate what you thought objectionable matter, but you left in matter which in the opinion of the jury was an incitement to crime. The sentence is six days' imprisonment, and the result of that is that as the Assizes began six days ago you are now discharged.

JURY OF "HER PEERS"

Our readers will remember that in an article published last week we pointed out some of the many improvements that have been effected in California since women got the vote. The change of attitude which the right to vote produces is illustrated by an account of an incident in the courts sent us by a correspondent in Los Angelos, who writes that it is "only one of the many little things that happen."

Mrs. Bertha Williams was charged with extortion by another woman, and her counsel demanded the right to have women on the jury on the ground that the constitution grants her the right to a trial before a jury "of her peers." Judge Dunne, of the Superior Court of San Francisco, ruled that a woman defendant can and ought to have women on the jury that tries her, and ordered that the names of thirty women be taken along with the regular venire of men from whom the jury are chosen.

Women have already sat on juries in California in several cases, but this is the first time they have been put on in answer to a direct request from a woman defendant.

This does not look as if women were afraid of being more harshly dealt with by their own sex than by the other, despite the oft-repeated statement that "men are more lenien to women" that so many men would have us believe.

SUFFRAGISTS IN PRISON

Name.	When Sentenced.	Length of Sentence.
Miss Louisa Gay	Jan. 9	8 months
Miss Jane Short	Feb. 22	6 „
Miss Margaret Macfarlane	Mar. 20	5 „
Miss Olive Hocken	April 4	4 „
Mr. Donald M'Ewan	May 19	9 „
Miss Margaret Scott	June 16	1 month
Miss Lake	June 17	6 months
Mrs. Hawkins	July 2	1 month
Miss Giveen	July 3	3 years
Miss Sylvia Pankhurst	July 8	3 months
Miss Mary Richardson	„	2 months' hard labour

WOMEN ON LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The Women's Local Government Society has issued a leaflet which shows that the number of women serving on local authorities increases steadily, though slowly.

The greatest increase is in the number of women Guardians, of whom there are now 1,536 in England and Wales, as against 1,323 a year ago. The total number of Guardians is about 25,000, so women form rather more than 6 per cent. of all the Guardians, not a large proportion. The recent increase is in part due to a special effort made by the Society from last November onwards to arouse interest within the area of those Poor Law Unions which had no women on the Board of Guardians. These Unions numbered 235. They were mostly rural, and it was therefore fitly urged that women were wanted, not only for the best administration of the Poor Law, but also as Rural District Councillors for the sake of better sanitation and housing. This April, in fifty-five of the areas in question, one or more women were elected. No union in London is without a woman on the Board of Guardians.

County Councils

London	(P)	Miss Hettie Adler
„	(M)	Alderman Lady St. Helier
„	(Lab)	Miss Susan Lawrence
„	(M)	Ald. Mrs Wilton Phipps
„	(P)	Ald. Mrs. K. T. Wallas
Suffolk (W) .	(C)	Mrs. Leonard Marshall
W'stmorland		Miss Mary Noble

Town Councils

Brecon	(Ind)	Miss Morgan
H. Wycombe	(Ind)	Miss Dove, M.A.
Liverpool ...	(Ind)	Miss Eleanor Rathbone
Oxford	(C)	Miss Merivale
Reading	(Ind)	Miss Edith Sutton
Tynemouth...	(Ind)	Miss Burnett
Worthing ...	(C)	Mrs. Chapman
Walsall	(Ind)	Miss Ada Newman
Bath	(Ind)	Miss Hope
Birmingham.	(U)	Mrs. Hume Pinsent
„	(Ind)	Miss Margaret Pugh
Godalming...	(Ind)	Miss Ogilvy
Manchester..	(Ind)	Mrs. Redford
„	(Ind)	Miss Margaret Ashton, M.A.
Oldham	(L)	Mrs. C. E. Lees
Bromley......	(Ind)	Dr. Ethel Mordaunt
Stalybridge..	(L)	Mrs. Summers
Wimbledon ..	(Ind)	Dr. Beatrice McGregor

Metropolitan Borough Councils.

Bermondsey.	(P)	Mrs. Richmond
Finsbury ...	(Ind)	Miss F. M. Lindsey
Hampstead..	(P)	Miss M. E. Balkwill
Islington ...	(M R)	Mrs. Essex
„	(P)	Dr. Kate Haslam
„	(M R)	Mrs. Marshall
Kensington ..	(Lab)	Dr. Ethel Bentham
„ ...	(M R)	Miss Brinton (unop.)
„ ...	(M R)	Miss Hayne
„ ...	(M R)	Miss C Keeling
„ ...	(Lab)	Dr. Marion Phillips
Paddington ..	(Ind)	Miss Mary Beeton
„ ...	(P)	Miss K. Bruce
„ ...	(P)	Miss M. S. Kilgour, M.A.
„ ...	(M R)	Mrs. Mylne
Poplar.........	(Lab)	Miss Medley
Marylebone..	(M R)	Dr. Adeline Roberts
Stepney	(P)	Miss Ida Samuel
„	(P)	Miss Seddon
Westminster	(M R)	Mrs. Ridley Smith (unop.)
Woolwich ...	(Lab)	Miss C. Turnbull
„ ...	(Lab)	Miss C E Walters

Urban District Councils.

Cuckfield ...	—	Miss Payne
Ardsley (E. and W.) ...	—	Miss Baines
Hendon	(P)	Miss Bunney
Windlesham	—	Mrs. Boyce
Withnell......	—	Miss Aitken
Acton	—	Miss Smee
Ilfracombe...	(Ind)	Miss A. Clarke
Oundle	—	Mrs. Elliott

SCOTLAND

Town Councils

Dollar.........	(Ind)	Mrs. Malcolm
Callander ...	(L)	Mrs. Barlow

Parish Councils

In Scotland Parish Councils administer the Poor Law, besides performing other functions. There are 43 women serving on 28 or 29 Parish Councils.

School Boards

In Scotland, School Boards still exist. There are 100 women serving on 87 School Boards.

IRELAND

Town Councils

Dublin	(Ind)	Miss Harrison
Waterford ...	(Ind)	Dr. Mary Strangman, F.R.C.P and S.I.
„	(Ind)	Mrs. Poole

Urban District Councils

Ballymena (Antrim) ...	Mrs. L. A. Barr
Blackrock (co. Dublin)	Lady Dockrell
Kilkee (Clare)	Miss G. Leake Griffin
Portrush (Antrim) ...	Miss Hamilton

Rural District Councils

There are now serving as Rural District Councillors 44 women in 27 Rural Districts; they act as Poor Law Guardians for the Unions in which their districts lie.

Boards of Guardians

Of women directly elected or co-opted as Guardians there are 66, making with the Rural District Councillors a total of 110 women Guardians.

FOUR NOTABLE WOMEN

Miss Clementina Black

During last week there was published the list of Civil Pensions for the past year. Certainly the most satisfactory item in this list—to Suffragists, at any rate—was the granting of a pension of £75 per annum to Miss Clementina Black, "In recognition of her services for the amelioration of the conditions of industrial employment to women."

It really is refreshing to find that a woman has been granted a pension for what she herself has done, and all will agree that Miss Black has more than earned her recognition by the keepers of the Public Purse. She has been associated with the Women's Industrial Council since its foundation, and is now its President; she is Vice-President of the National Anti-Sweating League and of the London Society for Women's Suffrage, and is the writer of several books on the industrial position of women.

Mrs. Green, D.Litt.

On Saturday in last week Liverpool University conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature on Mrs. J. R. Green, the widow of the well-known historian. Mrs. Green is herself a brilliant historian, perhaps her greatest triumph being a book on her native land, "The Making of Ireland and Its Undoing." Notable among her other works is "Henry II.," in the English Statesman Series. She has edited a revised edition of her husband's great work, "A Short History of England," and also of "The Conquest of England," which was unfinished at the time of his death.

Mlle. Lily Boulanger

For the first time the Grand Prix de Rome, the most eagerly coveted musical prize in France, has been won by a woman, Mlle. Lily Boulanger, who is not yet twenty. The winner of the second prize is Mr. Delvincourt, aged twenty-five, who won the same prize two years ago.

Mlle. Lily Boulanger belongs to a gifted family. Her father was a talented composer and a successful teacher of singing at the Conservatoire, her mother was an operatic singer, and her sister is also a successful teacher and composer. The Grand Prix entitles Mlle. Boulanger to study, at the Government's expense, for four years in Rome, living at the Villa Medici.

Dr. Marie Stopes

The first lectureship in fossil botany, just established at London University, has been given to Dr. Marie C. Stopes. Dr. Stopes was the first woman to join the scientific staff of Manchester University, and is a Fellow of University College. In 1907 she was sent by the Royal Society to Japan, where in connection with the investigation of coal mines she penetrated parts never before visited by a European. In connection with geological survey Dr. Stopes has subsequently done work in Canada for the Government.

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ECHOES OF THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

The following is an extract from a letter written by a correspondent in Melbourne, Australia, in reference to Miss Vida Goldstein's recent candidature for the House of Representatives, in which she polled 10,502 votes against Sir Robert Best's 16,815. (See VOTES FOR WOMEN, June 6.)

"Her election campaign established the precedent of women scrutineers at the polls. We all volunteered, and the polling clerks complimented every one of us on our quickness and effectiveness in our new posts. The polling booths, which before women's enfranchisement were scenes of great disorder and violence, were as peaceful and orderly as a Royal Court function. The other woman candidate in this State, Miss Ellen Mulcahy, also did extremely well, polling 6,548 against 17,447 polled by Mr. Maloney, the most popular member in the State and a great supporter of women. So far the elections have gone in favour of the party to which Sir Robert Best belonged, so that Miss Goldstein's success is all the more striking. The polling day was one of the wettest ever known in Melbourne, and it kept thousands of workers and other poor people away—thousands who would have voted for Miss Goldstein. We had practically no vehicles to send for them. If Miss Goldstein would allow herself to be nominated as a Party candidate she would go in like a shot."

A PRESS OPINION

Man v. woman, the lady has more sincerity, more principle, and more brain than the gentleman in the case. Her return would give Kooyong world-wide fame. Her return would stimulate women's progress, and hasten women's economic independence. Her return would hearten Britain's finely courageous and militant Suffragettes, who, with the Syndicalists, stand to-day in the front as claimants to immortality. Frankly, we would like to see the public-spirited Vida Goldstein in the House, as an assertion of the right of womanhood to be there; and we also know that she would be a prominent and useful figure in a gathering of chiefly male mugwumps.—**The Socialist, Melbourne.**

SHOOLBRED'S

STOCK-TAKING SALE

A FEW SPECIMEN BARGAINS

Fully Illustrated List on application.

COAT AND FUR DEPT.

Fine quality Cheviot Coats, lined with Squirrel Lock Fur, Seal Coney Collars (usually £5 15 0) 84/-

Skunk Stoles; 80 inches long, 6 inches wide; fine and long Tails (usually 10 Guineas) ... £7 7 0

UNDERWEAR DEPT.

Tussore Underskirts with kilted flounce, exceptionally good value 5/11

Ditto, heavy Tussore, handsomely embroidered flounce, tightly kilted. Reduced to 10/9

COSTUME DEPT.

Smartly Cut Tweed Suits (reduced from 79/9 to 89/6) ... 49/6

Navy and Tweed Skirts with strap at back (usually 12/9 to 14/9) ... 9/6

MILLINERY DEPT.

Soft White Felt Hats, coloured Band and Bow; also all white (usually 4/11) 3/11

Ditto, very pliable, with band of Ribbon (usually 4/6) 3/3

FANCY GOODS DEPT.

1.500 fine Leather Handbags at one-third less than usual prices.

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday,

JULY 14th, 15th, 16th.

Bargains in every Department for

THREE DAYS ONLY

Tottenham House Tottenham Court Road London W

Exactly opposite Bond Street.

HANAN-GINGELL

AMERICAN SHOE STORE,

328 TO 332, OXFORD ST., W.

WRITE FOR SALE CATALOGUE.

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WRITE FOR SALE CATALOGUE.

Of Highest Grade American Footwear

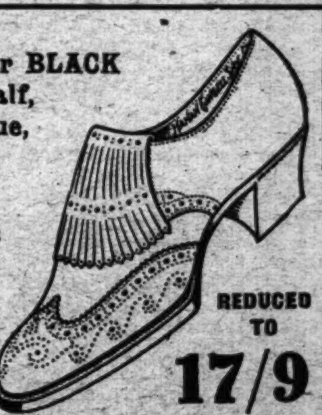
NOW PROCEEDING

BROWN or BLACK Willow Calf, full Brogue, Scotch Tongue.

An excellent Shoe for the Moors.

Usual Price, 21/-

REDUCED TO 17/9



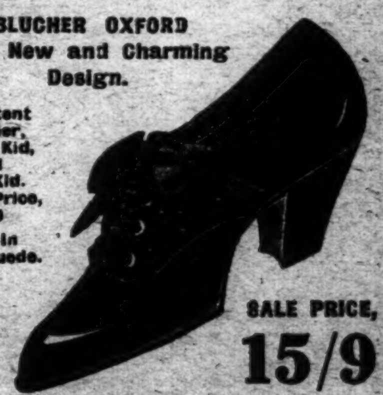
BLUCHER OXFORD of a New and Charming Design.

In Patent Leather, Glace Kid, and Tan Kid. Usual Price, 18/9

Also in Black Suede.

Usual Price, 21/0

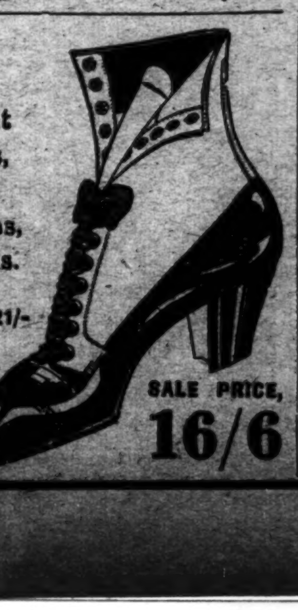
SALE PRICE, 15/9



Patent Leather Blucher-cut Lace Boots, Kid Tops, Welted Soles, Cuban Heels.

Usual Price, 21/-

SALE PRICE, 16/6



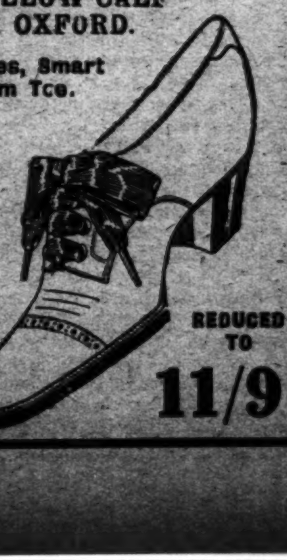
BROWN WILLOW CALF BLUCHER OXFORD.

Stout Soles, Smart Medium Toe.

Usual Price, 16/3

Also a few pairs in Black Box Calf.

REDUCED TO 11/9



ATTEMPT TO PETITION THE KING

As the King was driving along Park Street during his visit to Bristol on Friday, a woman broke through the cordon of police and military, and, running into the middle of the road, threw a petition into the carriage in which the King was sitting, the paper falling on to His Majesty's knees. A mounted official who was riding by the side of the Royal carriage, noticing a movement in the crowd, looked over his shoulder and saw the woman in the act of dropping the petition into the carriage. He wheeled round and struck her a blow with the flat of his sword. The woman was then taken into custody, but was afterwards released.

Nowadays anyone who attempts to make use of their legal right to petition the Sovereign is lucky to get off with the severe handling by the crowd that was the fate of this petitioner. The clear words of the Bill of Rights, "It is the right of the subject to petition the King and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal," have been covered up and hidden away out of sight by a mass of administrative rules and regulations.

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE HECKLED

Mr. Lloyd George was severely heckled at a Liberal Garden Party at Sydenham Hill, S.E., at which he was speaking on Saturday. About a dozen interrupters, including two men, were ejected before the Chancellor could proceed with his speech. Though the Chancellor protested that he "really didn't mind the interruptions," and later that "he would infinitely prefer, if it were possible to conduct the meeting at all, not to expel them," he took no effective steps to moderate the extreme roughness and force with which the hecklers were thrown out. One woman was struck heavily on the head with an umbrella, another received a crushing blow on the face from an infuriated steward, and another was thrown to the ground from behind and then pulled out by stewards.

◆

THE STATEMENT AND THE FACT

Our readers will remember that since May the Women's Freedom League (see VOTES FOR WOMEN, May 27) have been endeavouring to obtain official recognition of the necessity of preventing women and girl prisoners being conveyed in the custody of male officers and in the company of male offenders to and from gaols and courts.

The League now forward us the copy of a letter written by them to Mr. McKenna on July 4:—

Sir,—My attention has been called to your statement on June 19, in reply to Mr. Jowett, M.P., that "first-hand statements by suffragists who complain (of the conditions of prison-vans) will certainly be received. There has been no refusal of such statements."

This answer has reference to the enquiry now being conducted by the Commissioner of Police. The information given by you to the House on this occasion was probably, as before, furnished you by Sir Edward Henry himself. I have pleasure in enclosing a portion of our correspondence with that gentleman, which is in direct conflict with the statement quoted above. The first-hand evidence was, as you will perceive, deliberately rejected, and the enquiry itself made the excuse for this rejection.—Faithfully yours,

(Signed) C. NINA BOYLE.

The correspondence referred to by Miss Boyle contains Sir Edward Henry's distinct refusal to receive first-hand evidence on the ground that an inquiry was already in progress.

◆

IN THE COURTS

Wednesday, July 2.—At the Leicester Borough Police Court, charged with placing deleterious fluid in two pillar-boxes, Mrs. Alice Hawkins; fined 40s. or one month, fine not paid.

Thursday, July 3.—At the Surrey Assizes, Guildford, charged with setting fire to the Hurst Park racecourse stand, Miss Kitty Marion and Miss Clara Giveen; each sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Monday, July 7. — At the Manchester Assizes, charged with conspiring as printer of the *Suffragette*, Mr. Edgar Whiteley; sentenced to 6 days' imprisonment, dating from July 2.

Tuesday, July 8. — At the Bow Street Police Court, before Sir J. Dickinson, Mrs. Drummond, who was too ill to take her place with other defendants in the recent W.S.P.U. conspiracy trial; again released on bail till October 8.

At the Bow Street Police Court, before Sir J. Dickinson, charged with inciting to violence, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, ordered to find sureties, with the alternative of 3 months' imprisonment; defendant went to prison.

At the Thames Police Court, on charges arising out of scenes attending Miss Pankhurst's arrest, Miss Mary Richardson, sentenced to 2 months' hard labour; Miss Zelie Emerson and Mr. Henry Golder each sentenced to one month's hard labour; subsequently an alternative of a fine was allowed and accepted.

INDIGNATION IN L. S. D.

The National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage are raising an "Indignation" Fund. They wish to give expression to the intense abhorrence felt by their members with regard to the detestable outrages of the militants and that "form of notoriety affected by the non-militant Suffragists" in the way of processions and similar devices. The League has come to the conclusion that indignation alone fails to meet the case, and it proposes to its members the question, "How much are you indignant?"

We shall be glad to see, but doubt whether we shall be permitted to!

◆

NO ANTIS IN FINLAND

Speaking at the weekly At Home of the New Constitutional Society last week, Mme. Aino Malmberg told how Finnish men and women had suffered and fought together, and now shared equally in the government of their country. The enfranchisement of women was such a success in Finland that no Finnish man or woman had written or spoken against it.

◆

JUST LIKE HEAVEN?

A correspondent has forwarded us the following apposite anecdote:—

"The working of the abominable Cat and Mouse Act reminds one of an anecdote which Miss Octavia Hill used to tell. She had secured the adequate lighting of a certain court, where darkness, moral and material, had been in full force, and she asked a resident if things were better under the new conditions.

"'Yes, indeed,' was the answer. 'There's a gas-jet *and a policeman at every corner*. It's just like Heaven!'

"Does the presence of a detective at every corner suggest heaven to our 'released' prisoners, or the place 'which no one mentions in polite society'?"

L. C. L.

◆

THE CAUSE OF MILITANCY

Miss Marie Caux, writing to the *Manchester Guardian*, says:—

"Many of us are getting tired of hearing of the incitements of Mrs. Pankhurst and other speakers as if they were responsible for the militant happenings. Do the people who talk and write like this really think that the women who have done such difficult and dangerous things, risking so much, could be persuaded to do so by any speaker? Mrs. Pankhurst and her companions might use all their eloquence and cause no alarm if they were not bringing forward facts that appeal to the best and most self-sacrificing instincts of women. If I wanted to rouse women to do something militant, what is the most effective thing I know? It is certainly not to quote any of Mrs. Pankhurst's speeches. Tell any woman of the treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst, released under the Cat and Mouse Bill, and of the release of Cargill and his offence, and no speech of any militant speaker can touch the effect."

◆

TAX RESISTANCE

After we went to press last week three members of the Women's Tax Resistance League had successful demonstrations at sales of distrained goods. On July 2 Miss Anna Martin, writer and lecturer on the position of married women, had goods sold at Peckham for non-payment of Inhabited House Duty. A large number of working women, among whom Miss Martin works, were present at the sale and subsequent meeting, both of which were entirely satisfactory.

On July 4 Mrs. Louis Fagan and Miss Manuelle had goods sold on distraint at Harding's Auction Rooms, Victoria. Afterwards there was an open-air meeting, attended by an enormous crowd of orderly and attentive citizens. So great did this crowd become that the meeting had to be stopped on account of the traffic being impeded.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE FELLOWSHIP

The extracts from letters printed below illustrate the fact that the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship is world-wide.

From Russia

"Although living in Russia and unable to take an active part in working for the Cause, I should feel most honoured if you would enroll me as a member of your Fellowship. The fight for the enfranchisement is of deepest interest to me, and I always do all I can by arguing the question and lending VOTES FOR WOMEN, to make people acquainted with the real facts. I shall try hard to obtain some new subscribers, and shall have the paper sent to people who should be interested. I enclose a cheque for a six months' subscription. I should also like a Fellowship badge, and the remainder will you please accept as a small contribution to the fund."

From India

"The membership card sent last week has been accepted by my colleague, and I will send it to you when she has signed it. I will try to write to some of the Indian magazines and papers on the subject of Woman Suffrage. I am glad to say that one missionary paper is printing contributions on the subject. With regard to Mr. Lawrence's statement, may I say that you have my sympathy, and that I will do my best to gain that of others. I enclose a cheque for 5s., with regret that it is not more."

From Denmark

"I am so glad that you have established this great work in uniting all the forces and bringing up the rear, and trust it may be richly prospered of God and accomplish great things in the future."

Colorado

A correspondent from Colorado writes: "I get more enjoyment and profit from VOTES FOR WOMEN than from any other paper I read. Also it has passed through many hands, converting some of its readers, surprising all.

"I have had many bouts concerning militant tactics. I myself feel sympathy for them, in as far as I feel sympathy for war at all. I can see no reason why war for freedom should be glorious if carried on by Greeks and Bulgars, just because they happen to be born masculine, and yet be utterly reprehensible if carried on by Englishwomen.

"Like all Americans, I was taught that our ancestors who dumped (other people's) tea into Boston Bay were patriots of holy and noble memory. And yet they were only justified by their motives because they were actuated by a burning zeal for liberty, attacked in its greatest bulwark, 'no taxation without representation.' Yet when Englishwomen hammer a few windows for the same cause, up goes a howl by the same people who deify the 'Boston Tea Party.'

"One of the first lessons our police magistrates have to teach foreign men is that they cannot lay violent hands upon their wives. The common plea with such men is, 'but you know, she is my wife, and *she did not do as I told her*, and I beat her.' This plea is advanced with extreme unction, as if it settled the business. The amazement of the foreigner can scarcely be depicted when upon his ears falls the stern sentence, 'One hundred dollars fine; you can't beat wives in this country. Of course she does not do as you say, why should she?' The bystanders chuckle with approval, the woman walks out quite conscious of the sympathetic glances bestowed upon her, and the husband evaporates, a sadly shaken man.

"True, we have laws that are far from just, but they are so evaded and 'construed' by the judges that our women as a whole do not suspect their existence, and as soon as they do learn of them, a demand for their recall is raised which usually educates the women to the necessity of equal suffrage."

SUFFRAGISTS UNDER THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

Name.	Sentenced.	Released.	Re-arrested.
Mrs. Pankhurst	April 3	(1) April 12	May 26
		(2) May 30	June 14
		(3) June 16	—
Miss Kenney	June 17	(1) June 21	July 2
		(2) July 5	—
Miss Kerr	”	June 25	—
Mrs. Sanders	”	June 23	—
Miss Barrett	”	(1) June 21	July 2
		(2) July 5	—
Miss Lake	”	June 21	July 2
Miss Lennox	”	(1) ”	June 29
		(2) July 3	—
Mr. Clayton	”	June 23	Missing
Mrs. Shaw	June 21	June 27	—
Mrs. Palmer (Irish)	May 26	June 18	—
Mrs. Ryan ”	”	”	—
Miss Walsh ”	”	”	—
Miss Thomson (Scotch)	May 19	May 23	Missing
Miss A. Scott ”	”	(1) May 24	June 12
		(2) June 16	—
Miss Hudson ”	”	May 25	Missing
Mr. Franklin	March 8	April 28	”
Miss Stevenson	March 5	April 29	”
Miss Brady	April 5	”	”
Miss Dean	”	”	”
Miss Lenton	Com. for trial, June 9	June 17	”
Miss Marion	July 3	July 8	—

DIVORCE LAW REFORM

Sir A. Conan Doyle, President of the Divorce Law Reform Union, has contributed a powerful preface to a booklet just published by the *Daily Chronicle* entitled "Marriage and Divorce." In the course of it he says: "I am of opinion that the Majority Report of the Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes covers the whole of our case. Let us obtain legislation upon those lines, and England will be no longer in the rearguard of the civilised world in the matter of the reasonable regulation of marriage."

We quite agree with Sir A. Conan Doyle that legislation along the lines of the Majority Report is much to be desired, but we would beg to point out to him that our present marriage laws, though they press hardly on men, press far more hardly on women, and until women have the power to insist on legislative action that Report is likely to remain on the shelf along with so many others of its kind. Sir A. Conan Doyle's Anti-Suffrage views are in direct conflict with his no doubt sincere desire for the amelioration of the Divorce Laws.

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IRELAND AHEAD OF ENGLAND

We congratulate Dr. Euphon Maxwell on her recent election on the staff of the Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital in Dublin. When will our big English hospitals follow suit and admit to the higher professional positions those women who qualify for them?

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WHEN MEN DO IT

The *Daily News*, commenting on a telegram from Christchurch announcing that many youths sentenced to imprisonment for refusing to train have commenced the hunger-strike, says:—

"Here is evidence that in New Zealand there is widespread hatred of Conscription, and that those who oppose it are prepared to undergo heavy sufferings rather than submit to it."

True; but why is it that when the *Daily News* has been commenting on the hunger-strike of the Suffragettes we have never seen it stated: "Here is evidence that in this country there is widespread hatred of the Government's inaction with regard to the question of Women's Suffrage, and that those who protest against it are prepared to undergo heavy sufferings rather than submit to it?" Why? *That* is only women's criminal folly; *this* is an example of men's true and noble patriotism!

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PRESS COMMENTS

CAT AND MOUSE FOOLERY

When Mrs. Pankhurst the other day, in order to get a little fresh air, went a motor ride, she was followed by a policeman in another motor-car wherever she went. At the present time there are at least seven other ladies popping in and out of prison under the provisions of the Cat and Mouse Act. It would be interesting to know whether a policeman with a motor-car has been allotted to each lady. If so, there are eight policemen acting the part of cats to eight mice. This is all very well for the policemen. They have rather a pleasant job. But it all savours of something very near to lunacy, and nothing else. If Mr. McKenna cannot devise some saner and more effective means of preventing suffragist outrages it is time that he made way for someone who could. We heartily wish that these suffragist outrages would stop. They are not doing the cause of women suffrage any good. But it is quite clear that they will not stop, and the Cat and Mouse Act is more likely to encourage than to stop them. Mrs. Pankhurst is fighting for a cause that is just—for a cause which nine people out of every ten know to be just. And the responsibility for what is going on rests quite as much upon the unscrupulous and selfish politicians who have flouted the women's movement for their own greedy purposes just as much as upon the leaders of the suffragist movement.—**Nottingham Guardian.**

In regard to the Cat and Mouse Act *The Irish Citizen* says:—

"No greater provocation to the militant women, and to men of the true chivalrous temper, to proceed to the most serious forms of protest in their power could well be offered. To sit still and see women like Mrs. Pankhurst killed by inches by the meanest and most cowardly infliction of death is not easy."

DECREPIT AND GOUTY CAT

The hopeless failure of the Cat and Mouse Act continues to excite public derision. Even when the mouse is caught it has to be almost immediately released again, and just now several prominent mice decline to come within the range of the cat's paws at all, even though it is the most decrepit and gouty cat that ever limped about a garden.—**Evening Standard.**

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE,

8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge
President: Mrs. Cecil Chapman

At the Tuesday At Home held in the New Room on July 1 the chief speaker was Mme. Aino Malmberg, who thrilled her audience by a stirring description of Finland's struggle with Russia for freedom. She showed how her countrymen and women had worked and suffered together, and now took an equal share in the government of their country. The success of the enfranchisement of women was undisputed in Finland.

Bristol Campaign.—The Royal Agricultural Show week afforded a capital opportunity of presenting the case for Woman Suffrage to enormous masses of people, of which the Bristol branch of the N.C.S. was not slow to take advantage. On the Sunday before the opening, the N.C.S. banner was unfurled on the Downs, and the extremely large crowd which it attracted listened with interest to the speeches of Miss Eva Ward and Miss McGowan. Other meetings were held during the week on the Downs and at the "Horsefair." Mrs. Young, Mrs. Harris, and Mrs. Worsfold, who were responsible for the campaign, were delighted at its success, and succeeded in disposing of dozens of VOTES FOR WOMEN. The sympathy shown everywhere again testified to the popularity of our Cause, and to the fact that the country is more than ripe for Woman Suffrage.

Wanted.—Will members and friends kindly volunteer to help with the following:—

Poster Parades.—These start from office every Monday at 3 o'clock to advertise weekly meetings.

Votes Corps.—To sell at Knightsbridge pitch.

Bill Distributors.—To distribute free literature, &c.

Jumble Sale.—Goods are still urgently needed, and would be very gratefully received. Members, please make a special effort to send parcels immediately!

FUTURE MEETINGS AND EVENTS

Friday, 11th.—Whitechapel, Fulbourne Street, 8 p.m.
Sunday, 13th.—Hyde Park, noon; Miss McGowan.
Monday, 14th.—Peckham, The Triangle, Rye Lane, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, 15th.—Park Mansions Arcade, 3 p.m.; Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Miss Eva Ward.
Wednesday, 16th.—Garden Meeting, East Dulwich, 3 p.m.; Mrs. McKeown. Hostess: Miss Jenks, 170, Peckham Rye.
Friday, 18th.—Jumble Sale, 4 p.m., 143A, Park Mansions Arcade. Admission by ticket.

WHERE TO SHOP

Bedding Manufacturers
Shoolbred & Co.

Bootmakers
Bendubie Shoe Co.
Hannan-Gingell
Peter Robinson
William Owen

Coal Merchants
W. Clarke & Sons

Corsetieres
Debenham's
Dickins & Jones
Gorringe's
Hayford's
Jaeger's
Marshall & Snelgrove
New Mercedes
Peter Robinson
Regal Corset Parlor
William Owen

Dentist
Chodwick Brown

Drapers
Debenham's
Dickins & Jones
Jaeger's
Gorringe's
Marshall & Snelgrove
Peter Robinson
Shoolbred's
William Owen

Dressing Case and Trunk Makers
John Pound & Co.

Dyers and Dry Cleaners
E. Day & Co.
Hayford's

Florists, &c.
Alexander & Co.

Furnishers
Shoolbred & Co.
William Owen

Glovers and Hosiers
Debenham's
Dickins & Jones
Gorringe's
Hayford's
Jaeger's
Marshall & Snelgrove
Peter Robinson's
Shoolbred's
Wm. Owen
Wolsey Hose

Hair Dresser
F. Ludicke

Hotels
Strand Imperial Hotel
Thackeray Hotel

Jewellers and Silversmiths
Goldsmiths and Silversmith's Co.
S. Sessel & Co.

Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers
Burberrys
Dale & Co.
Alfd. Day
Debenham's
Dickins & Jones
Gorringe's
Marshall & Snelgrove
H.J. Nicholl & Co., Ltd.
Mrs. Oliver
Peter Robinson
William Owen

Laundries
Beaconsfield Laundry
Hillside Laundry
Lavender Laundry
Model Laundry
New Grosvenor Laundry
Sunnyside Laundry

Milliners
Debenham's
Dickins & Jones
French Hat Shop
Gorringe's
Marshall & Snelgrove
Peter Robinson
William Owen

Musical Instruments.
Dimoline Pianos

Specialities
Bond's Marking Ink
Evans' Pastilles
Schweitzer's Cocoatina
Toye Banner & Badges

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS

The following incidents have been attributed by the Press to Suffragists during the week:—

Thursday, July 3.—Varnish put in letter-box at Stratford.

Friday, July 4.—Large country house at Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham, destroyed by fire; damage estimated at £4,000.

A woman threw a petition into the King's carriage on his way to the Royal Agricultural Show at Bristol.

Monday, July 7.—Attempt to burn down Southport pier.

Tuesday, July 8.—Residence (unoccupied) of Sir W. H. Lever at Rivington, Lancs., completely destroyed by fire; damage estimated at £20,000.

Bomb reported to have been found at Brock Viaduct (water supply), Manchester; no damage.

Bomb found at Gosforth Golf Club Pavilion, near Newcastle; no damage.

HAYFORD'S
"SPECIAL" SKIN GLOVES.
REALLY WASHABLE.
WHITE. CREAM. NAT'L. } 2 Buttons. 2/11 & 3/11
SAXE, to pull on. 3/11 Elastic Wrists.
GLOVE STORES, SLOANE ST., S.W.

William CLARKE & SON,
341, GRAY'S INN ROAD, KING'S CROSS, W.C.
25, QUEEN'S ROAD, BAYSWATER, W.
COAL.
LOWEST SUMMER PRICES.

Silkstone	26/6	Roaster Nuts	22/6
Best Household ..	25/-	Large Kitchen ..	21/6
Special House ..	24/6	Stove Coal	21/-
Best Nuts	23/6	Anthracite Nuts ..	40/-

Coke, per Chaldron, 15/-.
Telephones: 3656, 1592 and 2718 North, 565 Paddington, &c.

FREDERICK GORRINGE'S
Summer Sale
Now Proceeding.
Reductions in every Department.

BARGAINS IN SILK CREPON ROBES.—The style illustrated (S.R. 155) is made of BEST QUALITY CREPON; bodice has a deep V-shaped vest of ivory fancy net with a thin gold thread, kilted edging, revers of self-material, crystal beads, long sleeves finished with lace, bodice lined, loose panel at back of skirt. In black and colours. *Sale Price* 39/6

Frederick Gorringe LTD
BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, S.W.

COMING EVENTS

There will be a VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday next, July 13, at 5 p.m., when the speakers will include Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Cather, and Mrs. Brailsford.

The Forward Cymric Union will hold a Welsh demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday, July 20, at 5 p.m., to defend the right of Free Speech and demand the repeal of the Cat and Mouse Act. Speakers, Mrs. Mansell-Moullin, Mrs. M. E. Davies, and others.

The Men's Political Union announce a Flannel Dance, to be held at Eustace Miles Restaurant, Chandos Street, W.C., on July 26, from 7 to 11. Tickets, 3s., including refreshments, obtainable from Mr. F. A. Richards, 12, Oxford Road, Ealing, or at the M.P.U. offices.

SUMMER SALES.

Marshall and Snelgrove's summer sale is now in progress, and will continue till July 26. As usual the very best goods are purchasable, and there are, of course, most substantial reductions. Linen coats and skirts are specially satisfactory bargains, also dark blue serge ones, and there are some very charming blouses. Further, anyone who has ever been to Marshall's glove sale will be always sure to go again.

BETTER PAID PROFESSIONS

Probably the best paid profession a woman could take up is Swedish Massage. The work is paid for at the rate of 10s. 6d. per hour. It does not take long to qualify and the fee is moderate.

For Particulars, write or call upon Matron, The Harley Institute, 141, Marylebone Road, W. [ADVT.]

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY 69, Upper St. London, N.
MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Dental Surgeon.
MR. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Assist. Dental Surgeon
Established 35 years.

Gas Administered daily, at 11 and 3, by a Qualified Medical Man. FEE, 7s. 6d.
A record of 30,000 successful cases. Nurse in attendance. Mechanical work in all its branches.

THE BEST ARTIFICIAL TEETH from 5s

Send Postcard for Pamphlet. Tel. No. 6348 Central
No Show-case at door.

The Ideal House Shoe.

Made in narrow, medium, and hygienic shaped toes, in all sizes and half-sizes.

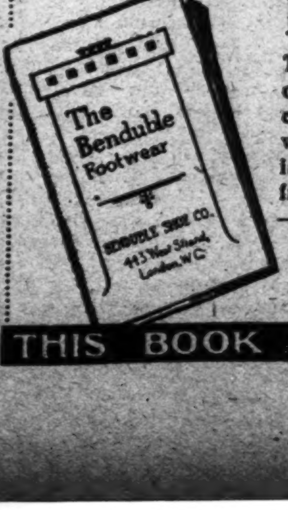
5/11 PER PAIR. Postage 4d. Two pairs post free.

Real Foot Comfort
and perfect ease is secured by wearing "Bendubie" House Shoes. For home wear, or wherever long standing is necessary, no other shoes at any price are at once so comfortable, smart, and neat—they combine the ease of a soft felt slipper with the elegance of an evening shoe. "Bendubie" is the famous shoe that nurses wear in the ward.

BENDUBLE House Shoes
are British made from the softest real Glacé Kid and the most flexible solid British Leather. The most comfortable and silent shoes obtainable. Impossible to squeak. Invaluable in the home and a boon to shop assistants, nurses, &c.

Every "Votes for Women" reader should call at our Showroom, or write for Book describing "Bendubie" Specialities, which also include Outdoor Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Overshoes, Gaiters, Stockings, Boot Trees, &c.

The Bendubie Shoe Co.
(Dept. C), 443, West Strand, London, W.C.
1st Floor.) Hours 9.30 to 5. Saturday 9.30 to 1.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This dainty Book on comfortable & elegant Footwear. Write for it to-day—post free. It will save—you money.—

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SUFFRAGE DIRECTORY

Actresses' Franchise League,
2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Artists' Suffrage League,
259, King's Road, S.W.

Australian and New Zealand Voters Association,
9, Grafton Street, W.

Catholic Women's Suffrage Society,
55, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.

Church League for Women's Suffrage,
6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

Civil Service Suffrage Society,
19, Sotheby Road, Highbury.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association.
48, Dover Street, W.

Federated Council of Women's Suffrage Societies,
14, St. James' Street, S.W.

Forward Cymric Suffrage Union.
53, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.

Free Church League for Women's Suffrage,
2, Holmbury View, Upper Clapton.

Friends' League for Women's Suffrage,
Mill Field, Street, Somerset.

Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society,
2, York Place, Oxford Road, Manchester.

International Women's Franchise Club,
9, Grafton Street, W.

Irish League for Woman Suffrage,
Emerson Club, 13, Buckingham Street, W.C.

Irishwomen's Franchise League,
Antient Concert Buildings, Gt. Brunswick St., Dublin.

Irishwomen's Reform League,
29, South Anne Street, Dublin.

Irishwomen's Suffrage and Local Government Association.
163, Rathgar Road, Dublin.

Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation,
29, South Anne Street, Dublin.

Irishwomen's Suffrage Society,
27, Donegall Place, Belfast.

Jewish League for Woman Suffrage,
32, Hyde Park Gardens, W.

London Graduates' Union for Woman Suffrage,
Chester Gate, Ealing.

Marchers' Qui Vive Corps,
60, West Street, Horsham.

Men's Federation for Woman Suffrage,
28, St. Paul's Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Men's League for Woman Suffrage,
136, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement,
13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Men's Society for Women's Rights,
25, Victoria Street, S.W.

Munster Women's Franchise League,
83, Grand Parade, Cork.

National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society,
5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

National Political League,
Bank Buildings, 14, St. James' Street, S.W.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies,
14, Gt. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

New Constitutional Society for Woman Suffrage,
8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

People's Suffrage Federation
31-2, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill St., S.W.

Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage,
11, Howe Street, Edinburgh.

Scottish Federation for Women's Suffrage
Sunwick, Berwickshire, N.B.

Spiritual Militancy League,
46, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.

Suffrage Atelier
6, Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Suffrage Club.
3, York Street, St. James', S.W.

Suffragist Churchwomen's Protest Committee,
21, Downside Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.

Votes for Women Fellowship,
4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Women Sanitary Inspectors' Suffrage Society,
83, Sutherland Avenue, W.

Women's Freedom League.
1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Women's Silent Co-operation for Freedom,
10, Southfields Road, Eastbourne.

Women's Social and Political Union,
Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

Women's Tax Resistance League,
10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Women Teachers' Franchise Union,
27, Murillo Road, Lee, S.E.

Women Writers' Suffrage League,
Goschen Buildings, Henrietta Street, W.C.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion, 24 words or less 2s. 1d. per word for every additional word (Four insertions for the price of three.)

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, Votes for Women, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CAPTURE OF LADY BIRD.—White Slave Traffic. 7d. post free. By Mrs. Hugo Ames. This stirring story, the Reverend Archdeacon Wilberforce writes: "May God bless your work. I have read this with interest and horror." Will friends in SCOTLAND communicate direct to Dickens Cottage, Broadstairs, in regard to the "Order of the White Rose" and requests for free literature?

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement, no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, warmest, daintiest, cosiest quarters; sumptuous bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights from 5s. 6d.; en pension 9s.; special terms for long stay; finest English provisions.—Manageress, 4788 Gerard.

BOARD-RESIDENCE for STUDENTS, VISITORS to LONDON, &c.—Comfortable; moderate terms; central.—Miss Kilbey, 5, Guilford Street, Russell Square.

BRIGHTON. — TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table, congenial society. Terms from 25s.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

FOLKESTONE. — Bella - Christa, 14, Castle Hill Avenue. Board residence; good position; near Leas, sea, and pleasure gardens; separate tables; cycle accommodation.

FOLKESTONE.—"Trevarra," Bouverie Road West. Board-residence, excellent position, close to sea, Leas, and theatre; separate tables; moderate terms; private apartments if required. — Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

GOOD BOARD-RESIDENCE.—Shared Room, 17s. 6d.; close sea, fine bathing. —Kent, 6, Albion Hill, Ramsgate.

HEIGHTS OF UDIMORE (300ft).—Board-residence, modernised farmhouse; delightful grounds, tennis, croquet; from 35s.—Ridley, Parsonage Place, Udimore, near Rye.

MEDICAL MAN, married, residing in healthy seaside town near Deeside Highlands, wishes to receive a lady into his house as paying guest.—Box 400, Votes for Women, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

PRIVATE HOTEL, for Ladies only; quiet and refined; 13, St. George's Square, Westminster; bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance, from 4s. 6d.—Write or wire Miss Davies.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies.—Cubicles from 18s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

SUMMER SCHOOL (Reformed Diet), BEXHILL-ON-SEA; Mrs. and Miss Sutch; ideal holiday party; charming house in own grounds, 4½ acres, overlooking sea; excursions, games, entertainments, lectures, bathing, boating, &c., &c.—Send for illustrated booklet to Secretary, 100, Newington Causeway, London, S.E.

TOURAINE.—Private Family receives Ladies; holidays or longer. Daily French lessons if desired; piano; garden; terms moderate; strongly recommended.—Madame Blanc, Chambon près Blois.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

BOARDING-HOUSE for Ladies of Limited Means, or as a Residential Club or Nursing Home, in the West End.—For Sale as a going concern, a thoroughly genuine business with a world-wide reputation. Accommodation for 65 persons, in addition to servants' rooms, large dining hall, and several sitting-rooms, extensive domestic offices. Lease, direct from the freeholder, for Sale, and Furniture at valuation.—Sole agent, Mr. H. Ley Clark, estate agent, 3A, Wimpole Street, W.

DOUBLE BEDROOM offered two Ladies, in pretty Surrey Cottage. Use of sitting-room, bathroom; must do own cooking; very moderate; permanency desired; vegetarians preferred.—Box 412, Votes for Women, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, during August.—Gas-cooker, water; open view of Wrekin; near station (main line); good cycling; 10s. to 12s. weekly.—Miss Underhill, Ivy Grove, Wellington, Salop.

HOLMWOOD.—Cottage, five rooms and garden, to let furnished or unfurnished on annual tenancy.—Apply, Box 500, Votes for Women, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

ST. IVES, CORNWALL .— Furnished House, nine rooms, including bath (hot and cold); extensive sea view; sea close; moderate terms.—A. W., 2, Park Bean.

LARGE ROOM to Let, suitable for Meetings, At Homes, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford Street.

LETCHWORTH.—Furnished Bungalow to Let from October.—Two living, four bed, and bathroom, studio, garden; lovely outlook; 25s. week.—Hillside, Norton.

NEAR CLOVELLY.—Comfortable Seaside Cottage to let June, July; 2 living, 4 bedrooms, bath; very quiet; good bathing. —Lady Maude Whyte, Bideford.

30/- WEEKLY, 6 months from July 16, furnished flat; 1 sitting, 2 bedrooms, kitchen geyser bath, unfurnished; £52 yearly; furniture moderate.—Goodhart, 29, St. George's Mansions, Red Lion Square.

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TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private class or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes:—"Thanks to your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness. . . . while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LADY GARDENER required, about September 1. — College training not essential; salary £65 per annum and unfurnished cottage, two bedrooms; heavy mowing and other help given by chauffeur.—Apply to Mrs. Lawrence, Kingswood, Walton-on-Thames.

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WANTED. — Experienced Infant's Nurse; vegetarian preferred; country; all duties.—Box 406, Votes for Women, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WOLVERHAMPTON DISTRICT.—Useful Help; for housework, care of invalid or children; salary required. For experience among poultry, fruit, and flowers small weekly sum offered.—Lord, 60, Newcombe Road, Polygon, Southampton.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" FELLOWSHIP

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

MEMBERSHIP CARD*

Various Forms of Service Open to Members

1.—To take Votes for Women each week and read it.

2.—To circulate Votes for Women among friends.

3.—To sell Votes for Women in the streets or by house to house canvas.

4.—To obtain new subscriptions for three or six months to the paper.

5.—To deal as far as possible with the firms that advertise in Votes for Women.

6.—To canvass newsagents with the purpose of securing the display of Votes for Women posters.

7.—To secure new members for the Votes for Women Fellowship.

8.—To contribute to the Votes for Women Fellowship Fund, for various purposes of development, including the display of posters.

9.—To extend by other methods of service the influence of the Fellowship and the circulation of the paper.

Objects.—To dispel the ignorance that exists in the mind of the public with regard to the "Votes for Women" agitation.

To tell the true story of the Movement, both in its constitutional and militant development, and also to show the causes that have produced and are still fomenting the present revolt.

To educate and arouse opinion throughout the country, and rally sympathy and support to the fighters in this campaign for human liberty; to stimulate strenuous opposition to the Government's policy of futile and wicked coercion, and to persuade all who love justice and liberty to bring pressure upon the King's ministers to carry out the spirit of the British Constitution, and to concede the just and reasonable demand of women to be included in the body politic.

Methods.—Active co-operation, by one or all of the various forms of service enumerated on the opposite page, with the Editors of Votes for Women, so that in fellowship of spirit and unity of purpose the common aim as stated above may be achieved.

The "Votes for Women" Fellowship is not a Suffrage Society, but an association of friends who desire to work together for the accomplishment of a very distinct and definite purpose. It does not compete in any way with any Suffrage organization. Membership is open to men and women who belong to any of the Suffrage societies, both militant and non-militant, and also to men and women who are not hitherto connected with the Suffrage movement or committed to any Suffrage party or policy.

Just as the Fellowship itself does not compete with any existing organization, so Votes for Women does not compete with any existing Suffrage paper. It serves a different though complementary purpose. As a paper independent of all Suffrage societies, it addresses itself to the outside public, presents a catholic view of the Woman's Movement, and appeals to every class and section of the community. Its wide circulation must result in more recruits for the various battalions of the Suffrage army and a greater demand of the official publications of the great militant and non-militant Unions.

The Editors of Votes for Women give their services to the paper without remuneration of any kind. That service is their contribution to the Suffrage Movement as a whole. They are pledged to devote any financial profits that may accrue to the further development of the paper.

Please enrol me as a member of the "Votes for Women" Fellowship.

Name ....
(Please state whether Mrs., Miss, or Esq., etc.)

Full Address ....
....

*** The above, in the form of a four-page card, will be sent to any reader of "Votes for Women" on application to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.**

TO GIRLS SEEKING A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE CALLING.

ANSTEY COLLEGE FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING AND HYGIENE, ERDINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE, offers a full professional training in the following subjects: Swedish Educational and Medical Gymnastics, Aesthetic Dancing, Folk Dancing, Swimming, Games, Anatomy, Hygiene, &c.

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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S LINEN carefully washed and daintily finished by Beaven's Lavender Laundry. A trial solicited. A postcard receives prompt attention.—90, Lavender Road, Clapham Junction.

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